NER-600

Issued December 3, 1941

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

NORTHEAST REGION HANDBOOK

1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

CONTENTS

Payments will be made for participation in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program (hereinafter referred to as the 1942 program) in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof as may hereafter be made in the Northeast Region except in Coos and Belknap Counties, New Hampshire; York County, Maine; Windham and New London Counties, Connecticut; and Suffolk and Nassau Counties, New York. Payments for participation in these counties will be made in accordance with the provisions of bulletin NER-600-A

Section I, Allotments, Yields, Payments, and Deductions

County allotments will be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, with the assistance of the State committee. Farm allotments, permitted acreages, usual acreages, and program yields shall be determined by the county committee, with the assistance of the appropriate local committees in the county, in accordance with the provisions contained herein and contained in NER-617, NER-617-C, NER-617-P, NER-617-T, NER-618, and NER-601.

A. CORN

1. National and State Acreage Allotments.--The national and State corn allotments will be established by the Secretary.

2. County Acreage Allotments.--County allotments of corn for counties in the commercial corn area shall be determined by distributing the corn allotment established for the commercial corn area within the State among such counties in such State pro rata on the basis of the acreage seeded for the production of corn plus the acreage diverted from corn under the agricultural adjustment and conservation programs in such counties during the ten years 1931 to 1940, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage.

3. Farm Acreage Allotments.--Corn allotments shall be determined for farms in the commercial area. The allotment for each farm shall be determined on the basis of tillable acreage and crop-rotation practices, as reflected in the usual acreage of corn for the farm, with adjustments of not to exceed 50 percent for types of soil and topography.

For those farms for which the 1941 corn allotments reflect these factors in accordance with the conditions as applicable in 1942, the 1941 allotments may be used in determining 1942 allotments. If the county committee determines that the 1941 allotment for a farm does not reflect these factors in accordance with the conditions applicable in 1942 due to a change in type of farming operations, change in farm land, change in cropland acreage, drought, flood, or any other unusual conditions, an allotment shall be determined which reflects the factors as applicable in 1942. Such allotment shall be determined on the basis of the foregoing factors or the average ratio of 1941 corn allotments to cropland for similar farms in the county.

The allotment for any farm shall compare with the allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to the foregoing factors. The corn allotments determined for the farms in a county shall not exceed the county corn allotment.

4. Program Yields.--For each farm for which a corn allotment is determined or a deduction with respect to corn is computed, a program yield of corn shall be determined as follows:

(a) Where reliable records of the actual average yields per acre of corn for the ten years 1931 to 1940 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the program yield for the farm shall be the average of such yields, adjusted for trends in yields and abnormal weather conditions;

(b) If for any year of such ten-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because corn was not planted on the farm in such year, the program yield for the farm shall be the yield which, on the basis of all available facts, including the yield in years for which data are available, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for such ten-year period; and

(c) The yields determined under subdivision (b) of this subparagraph 4 shall be adjusted so that the weighted average of the program yields for all farms in the county shall not exceed the county yield established by the Secretary.

5. Commercial corn area or commercial corn producing area means Adams, Berks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry, and York Counties in Pennsylvania. This area includes the counties which have produced an average of at least 450 bushels of corn per farm and 4 bushels of corn per acre of farm land during the past ten years. It also includes bordering counties containing townships producing and likely to produce an average of 450 bushels of corn per farm and 4 bushels of corn per acre of farm land.

6. Non-corn-allotment farm means a farm in the commercial corn area (a) for which no corn allotment is determined or (b) for which a corn allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage planted to corn exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more.

7. Acreage planted to corn means the acreage of land on which field corn is planted (except any acreage of sown corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop) and the acreage of sweet corn used for livestock feed: Provided, That all or any part of any corn acreage totally destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, which is later replaced by

other acreage planted to corn on the farm, may be considered as not having been planted to corn.

8. Payment: (Corn-allotment farms) 8 cents per bushel of the program yield of corn for the farm for each acre in the corn allotment, or if the acreage planted to corn is less than 80 percent of the farm's corn allotment for an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage planted to corn unless the county committee finds that the acreage planted to corn is less than 80 percent of such allotment because of flood or drought.

9. Deduction:

(a) (Corn-allotment farms) Ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn allotment.

(b) (Non-corn-allotment farms in the commercial corn area) Ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of 15 acres.

B. POTATOES

1. National and State Acreage Allotments.--The national and State potato allotments will be established by the Secretary.

2. Farm Acreage Allotments.--The State allotment shall be apportioned among commercial potato farms in the State on which potatoes were harvested in any one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 on the basis of the past acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm and the past acreage of potatoes harvested by the operator of the farm during such years, taking into consideration the acreage of cropland on the farm and the allotments determined for the farm under previous agricultural conservation programs: Provided, That in any county or other administrative area in which the regional director with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration finds that the production of potatoes is carried on largely by persons who normally grow the potatoes on different farms from one year to the next, with consequent reduction of the part of the potato crop normally harvested in the area on the same farms from one year to the next, that part of the total acreage available for allotment to farms, in such area, which the regional director with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration finds to represent the portion of the potato production in the area of persons who normally grow potatoes on different farms from one year to the next, shall be allotted to such persons, in such area, on the farms on which such persons grow potatoes, on the basis of the past acreages of potatoes harvested by such persons, without consideration of the past acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm.

Not more than 2 percent of the National allotment shall be apportioned among farms (other than farms which are operated by persons to whom allotments were made on the basis of the potato-growing experience of the operator in accordance with the foregoing proviso) which will be commercial potato farms in 1942 but on which potatoes were not harvested in any of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, on the basis of the acreage of cropland in the farm and past acreage of potatoes harvested by the operator of the farm.

No potato allotment of less than three acres will be determined for any farm.

3. Program Yields.--For each farm for which a potato allotment is determined or a deduction with respect to potatoes is computed, a program yield of potatoes shall be determined on the basis of the yield of potatoes harvested on the farm in the five years 1936 to 1940 with due consideration for type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land. The weighted average yield for all commercial farms in any county shall not exceed the county yield established by the Secretary for commercial potato farms.

4. Commercial Potato Farm.--A commercial potato farm is any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the three years 1939 to 1941 is three acres or more, and including also farms on which the county committee determines that three acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

5. Acreage of potatoes harvested means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes reach maturity, except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

6. Payment: 2 cents per bushel of the program yield of potatoes for the farm for each acre in its potato allotment, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the three years 1939 to 1941 and the operator of which did not harvest any potatoes on any other farm during such period. However, if the acreage planted to potatoes is less than 80 percent of the farm's potato allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage planted to potatoes unless the county committee finds that the acreage planted to potatoes is less than 80 percent of such allotment because of flood or drought.

7. Deduction: Ten times the payment rate for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the larger of its potato allotment or three acres.

C. TOBACCO

1. National and State Acreage Allotments:--The national and State allotments for each kind of tobacco will be established by the Secretary.

2. Farm Acreage Allotments and Permitted Acreages.--The State allotment for tobacco shall be allotted among farms in the State on which tobacco was produced in one or more of the five years 1937 to 1941 on the basis of the acreage allotments determined for the farms for 1941, with such adjustments as will take into account changes since 1940 in the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted): land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop-rotation practices; the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco; and the adjustments for small farms.

Permitted acreages shall be determined for farms on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936 on the basis of the tobacco-producing experience of the farm operators; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco. If the acreage planted to tobacco in 1942 on any such farm is less than the 1942 permitted acreage, the permitted acreage shall be reduced to the acreage planted to tobacco.

The permitted acreage determined for any farm shall not exceed 75 percent of the acreage allotment determined for a farm which is similar with respect to land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco, crop-rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

3. Program Yields:--For each farm for which a tobacco allotment or permitted acreage is determined or a deduction with respect to tobacco is computed, a program yield for tobacco shall be determined as follows:

a. The program yield for any farm on which tobacco was produced in one or more of the five years 1937 to 1941 shall be determined on the basis of the program yield determined for the farm for 1941, or on the basis of the yields of tobacco made on the farm in the five years 1936 to 1940, taking into consideration the soil and other physical factors affecting production of tobacco on the farm and the yields obtained on other farms in the locality which are similar with respect to such factors.

b. The program yield for any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936 shall be that yield per acre which is fair and reasonable for the farm as compared with yields for other farms in the locality on which the soil and

other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco are similar.

c. The weighted average of the program yields for all farms in each county shall not exceed the yield established for the county by the Secretary.

4. Payment:

a. .4 cents per pound of the program yield per acre of cigar-filler tobacco type 41 for the farm for each acre in its tobacco allotment.

b. .7 cents per pound of the program yield per acre of cigar-filler and binder tobacco (except types 41 and 45) for the farm for each acre in its tobacco allotment.

c. However, if the acreage of tobacco harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of tobacco harvested unless the county committee finds the acreage of tobacco harvested is less than 80 percent of such allotment because of flood, drought, hail, or plant bed disease.

5. Deduction: Ten times the payment rate for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the tobacco allotment or permitted acreage, whichever is applicable.

D. WHEAT

1. National and State Acreage Allotments:--The national wheat acreage allotment is 55,000,000 acres. The State wheat allotments are:

State	Acres
Maine	3,977
New Jersey	50,161
New York	218,748
Pennsylvania	757,632

2. County Acreage Allotments:--County allotments shall be determined by distributing the State allotment, less appropriate reserves, among the counties in such State pro rata on the basis of the acreage seeded for the production of wheat plus the acreage diverted under agricultural adjustment or conservation programs in such counties during the ten years 1931 to 1940, with appropriate adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage.

3. Farm Acreage Allotments and Permitted Acreages:--Farm allotments shall be determined for farms on which wheat was planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, on

the basis of tillable acreage and crop-rotation practices, as reflected in the usual acreages of wheat on the farms, with adjustments of not to exceed 25 percent on account of the types of soil and topography. The usual acreage shall be the average annual acreage of wheat seeded for harvest plus the acreage diverted from the production of wheat under agricultural conservation programs during three or more consecutive years of the six years 1936 to 1941. Years in which the acreage seeded to wheat (a) was abnormally low due to extreme flood or drought, (b) is not typical of the farm for 1942 due to customary crop-rotation practices, a change in such practices, or a change in the acreage of cropland on the farm, or (c) was abnormally high due to failure of crops other than wheat, shall be eliminated in determining the usual acreage. If all the years of the period are either thus eliminated or eliminated for lack of data, the usual acreage shall be appraised by comparing the farm with other farms in the community or county which are similar with respect to crop rotation practices, tillable acres, type of soil and topography, and for which usual acreages have been determined, or by the ratio of wheat acreage to cropland in the community or in the county. For those farms for which the usual acreages used in determining 1941 wheat allotments satisfy the foregoing conditions, the 1941 usual wheat acreages may be used in determining 1942 wheat allotments, taking into consideration the seeded wheat acreages (adjusted for participation) in the next successive year after the last year used in determining the 1941 usual acreage, if necessary to obtain the proper relationship between farms. Usual acreages may be adjusted, if not representative for 1942, by comparison with a farm or group of farms for which the usual acreages are representative for 1942. Not less than 97 percent of the county allotment, less appropriate reserves, shall be apportioned on the basis of the usual acreages so determined.

Permitted acreages for farms on which wheat will be seeded for harvest in 1942 but on which wheat was not seeded for harvest in any of the three years, 1939, 1940, 1941, will be determined on the basis of tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, and types of soil and topography taking into consideration the producer's farming plans for 1942. Not more than 3 percent of the county wheat allotment shall be apportioned to such farms in a county.

The wheat allotment or permitted acreage for any farm shall compare with the wheat allotment or permitted acreages determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to the foregoing factors, and the wheat allotments and permitted acreages determined for farms in a county shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county allotment.

4. Program Yields:--For each farm for which a wheat acreage allotment or permitted acreage is determined or a deduction with respect to wheat is computed, a program yield shall be determined as follows:

a. Where reliable records of the actual average yields per acre of wheat for the ten years 1931 to 1940 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the program yield for the farm shall be the average of such yields adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions.

b. If for any year of such ten-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield on the farm in such year, the program yield for the farm shall be the yield which, on the basis of all available facts, including the yield for years for which data are available, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for such ten-year period.

c. The yields determined under subdivision (b) of this subparagraph (4) shall be adjusted so that the weighted average of the program yields for all farms in the county shall not exceed the county yield established by the Secretary.

5. Non-wheat-allotment farm means any farm (a) for which no wheat allotment is determined; (b) for which a wheat allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more; (c) or any farm for which a wheat allotment of more than 15 acres is determined and on which wheat is normally planted for green manure, hay or pasture, or will be planted for such use in 1942, and the county committee approves, in accordance with instructions contained in NER-601, the classification of such farm for the purposes of the 1942 program as a non-wheat-allotment farm.

6. Acreage planted to wheat means (a) any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat (except when such crop is seeded in a mixture composed of at least 10% by weight of vetch or at least 25% by weight of rye or barley if in the area the mixture may reasonably be expected to produce a crop containing such proportions of plants other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat for grain or seed) or (b) any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture containing wheat designated under (a) above but on which the vetch, rye or barley fail to reach maturity and the wheat reaches maturity.

7. Payment; (Wheat-allotment farms) 10.5 cents per bushel of the program yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in its wheat acreage allotment, or if the acreage planted to wheat is less than 80 percent of the farm's wheat allotment, for an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of wheat unless the county committee finds that the acreage of wheat is less than 80 percent of such allotment because of flood or drought.

8. Deduction:

a. (Wheat-Allotment farms) Ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to wheat on the farm in excess of its wheat allotment.

b. (Non-wheat-allotment farms) Ten times the payment rate for each acre of wheat on the farm harvested for grain, or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, in excess of the larger of 15 acres or the wheat allotment or permitted acreage, whichever is applicable.

E. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF EROSION-RESISTING CROPS

The net payments for any farm in connection with corn, potato, tobacco, or wheat allotments shall be subject to a deduction of 4 percent of the maximum amount computed in connection with such allotments for each 1 percent of the cropland on the farm by which the acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses on the farm is less than 25 percent of the cropland on the farm. Erosion-resisting crops and land uses for any county shall be determined by the State committee, with the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and may include only cropland which is devoted sometime during the program year to one or more of the following crops or uses:

Biennial or perennial legumes	Cowpeas
Perennial grasses	Sweet Clover
Ryegrass	Fall-seeded small grains, other than wheat, not harvested for grain
Green manure crops	
Thick-seeded sudan grass	Forest trees
Winter legumes	Land on which approved terraces are constructed during the 1942 program year and no intertilled row crops other than those listed in this subsection E are grown
Soybeans	
Millet for pasture	

Land devoted to one or more of the above crops or land uses shall qualify toward meeting this requirement regardless of any other use of such land except when interplanted in rows with row crops.

F. CORRECTION OF ERRORS

Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, where the Agricultural Adjustment Administration finds that an error in a county or State office resulted in an allotment, permitted acreage, or yield for a farm which is substantially less than that which would otherwise have been determined, the correction of such allotment, permitted acreage, or yield may be authorized without requiring a redetermination of other farm allotments, permitted acreages, or yields in the county, unless such error has resulted in farm allotments, permitted acreages, or yields for other farms in the county which are substantially higher than they otherwise would have been.

Section II. Soil-Building Goals
Payments, and Practices

A. National Goal.—The national goal is the conservation of farm land, the restoration, insofar as is practicable, of a permanent vegetative cover on land not needed for or unsuited to the continued production of cultivated crops, the carrying-out of soil-building practices that will conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion, and the encouragement of economic use of land.

B. County Goals.—County goals may be established for particular soil-building practices which are most needed in the county in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, prevent wind and water erosion, and encourage economic use of land. The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate those practices which will be approved for payment in the county in order that the soil-building allowance will be used most effectively to bring about added conservation and to secure the carrying-out of soil-building practices most needed on farms in the county.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may specify for any group of farms in the county a proportion of the soil-building allowance which may be earned only by carrying out designated soil-building practices which are most needed and are not routine.

C. Farm Goals.—Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall determine for individual farms practices to be carried out which are not routine farming practices on the farm, but which are needed on the farm in order to conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion and which will tend to accomplish the goals established for the county with respect to particular soil-building practices.

D. Soil-Building Allowance.—The soil-building allowance, which is the maximum payment that will be made for carrying-out soil-building practices, shall be the sum of the following: Provided, That for any farm with respect to which the sum of the maximum payments computed under section I and subparagraphs 1 to 4 inclusive, of this paragraph D is less than $20.00, the amount determined under this paragraph D shall be increased by the amount of

such difference: Provided further, That, with prior approval of the State committee, a group of farmers in any local area may combine all of the soil-building allowances for their farms for the performance of erosion control, or forest tree planting and management practices on any farm or group of farms unanimously approved in writing by the cooperating farmers, and all such farmers must be cooperators in the 1942 program, and the practices must be carried out on one or more of the farms in the group.

1. 70 cents per acre of cropland in the farm in excess of the sum of the corn, potato, tobacco, and wheat acreages with respect to which payments are computed. Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land in commercial orchards.

2. 40 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland in the farm, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres of such pasture land in all counties, except that the rate applicable in Belknap County, New Hampshire, shall be 10 cents per acre and rate in Coos County, New Hampshire, shall be 30 cents per acre. In addition, each farm in Belknap and Coos Counties, New Hampshire, on which there are at least four bovine animal units, may be furnished sufficient ground limestone and superphosphate as conservation materials for each bovine animal unit on the farm to improve one-tenth acre of open pasture land at the rate of one ton of standard ground limestone and five cwt. of 20% superphosphate, or their equivalents, per acre. Noncrop open pasture land means pasture land on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

3. $2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm. Commercial orchards means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits from which the major portion of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

4. $1.00 per acre of commercial vegetables grown in 1940 on the farm if the acreage grown was 3 acres or more in the States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania; and $1.00 per acre of commercial vegetables normally grown on the farm if the acreage normally grown is 3 or more in the State of New Jersey. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops, of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding potatoes, peas for processing, and sweet corn for processing.

E. Reforestation Allowance.--In addition to the soil-building allowance computed for the farm, a forestry allowance of $15 may

be earned only by planting forest trees in accordance with the specifications contained in NER-610 for Vermont and NER-615 for other States.

F. Deduction for Failure to Maintain Practices Under Previous Programs.--Where the county committee, in accordance with instructions of the State committee, determines that (1) any terrace constructed, forest trees planted or pasture established under any previous agricultural conservation program are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices (2) any seeding of perennial legumes or grasses is destroyed after producers in the county have been generally informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under any previous program is destroyed during the 1942 program year contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted an amount equal to the payment that would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practice from the net payment due the person on the same or any other farm in the county who was responsible for the failure to maintain such practices. In the event the amount of such deduction exceeds the amount of payment for the producer subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary.

G. Soil-Building Practices.--Such of the soil-building practices listed in NER-610 for Vermont and NER-615 for other States and approved by the county committee may qualify for payment at the rates indicated therein when such practices are carried out under the provisions of the 1942 program during the period and in accordance with the specifications contained in NER-610 for Vermont and NER-615 for other States.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, no payment will be made for such practice. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payments shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Soil-building practices carried out with the use of equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not, by virtue of the use of such equipment, be deemed to have been paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Section III. Division of Payments and Deductions

A. Payments and Deductions in Connection with Corn, Potatoes, Tobacco, and Wheat.

1. The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to corn, potatoes, tobacco, or wheat shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares expressed in percentages) that such persons are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of such crops grown on the farm in 1942. Such determination shall be made at the time the county committee approves the application for payment: Provided, That if any such crop is not grown on the farm in 1942, or the acreage of such crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant-bed disease, the net payment or net deduction computed for such crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines such persons would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of such crop if the entire acreage in the acreage allotment for such crop had been planted and harvested in 1942.

2. The deductions with respect to insufficient acreage of erosion-resisting crops shall be regarded as pro rata deductions with respect to net payments computed in connection with corn, potatoes, tobacco, and wheat.

3. The deductions with respect to (a) failure to prevent wind and water erosion, and (b) failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous programs shall be divided among the persons responsible for such acts or failures to act in the proportion that the county committee finds such persons were responsible.

B. Payments in Connection with Soil-Building Practices.-- The amount of net payment earned in carrying out soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the practices. If more than one such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm under the 1942 program, the net payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines such persons contributed to the carrying-out of such practices on the farm under such program. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward the carrying-out of each soil-building practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each person contributed equally unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion.

C. Proration of Net Deductions.--If the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on a farm exceeds the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm, the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on such farm shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net payment is computed, on the basis of such computed net payments. If the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on a farm equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on such farm, no payment will be made with respect to such farm and the amount of such net deductions in excess of the net payments shall be prorated among the persons on such farm for whom a net deduction is computed, on the basis of such computed net deductions.

Section IV. Increase in Small Payments

The total payment computed under sections I to III for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

A. Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to $1.00;

B. Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than $1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent;

C. Any payment amounting to $1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
$1.00 to $1.99.....	$0.40	$32.00 to $32.99...	$10.40
2.00 to 2.99.....	0.80	33.00 to 33.99...	10.60
3.00 to 3.99.....	1.20	34.00 to 34.99...	10.80
4.00 to 4.99.....	1.60	35.00 to 35.99...	11.00
5.00 to 5.99.....	2.00	36.00 to 36.99...	11.20
6.00 to 6.99.....	2.40	37.00 to 37.99...	11.40
7.00 to 7.99.....	2.80	38.00 to 38.99...	11.60
8.00 to 8.99.....	3.20	39.00 to 39.99...	11.80
9.00 to 9.99.....	3.60	40.00 to 40.99...	12.00
10.00 to 10.99.....	4.00	41.00 to 41.99...	12.10
11.00 to 11.99.....	4.40	42.00 to 42.99...	12.20
12.00 to 12.99.....	4.80	43.00 to 43.99...	12.30
13.00 to 13.99.....	5.20	44.00 to 44.99...	12.40
14.00 to 14.99.....	5.60	45.00 to 45.99...	12.50
15.00 to 15.99.....	6.00	46.00 to 46.99...	12.60
16.00 to 16.99.....	6.40	47.00 to 47.99...	12.70
17.00 to 17.99.....	6.80	48.00 to 48.99...	12.80
18.00 to 18.99.....	7.20	49.00 to 49.99...	12.90
19.00 to 19.99.....	7.60	50.00 to 50.99...	13.00
20.00 to 20.99.....	8.00	51.00 to 51.99...	13.10
21.00 to 21.99.....	8.20	52.00 to 52.99...	13.20
22.00 to 22.99.....	8.40	53.00 to 53.99...	13.30
23.00 to 23.99.....	8.60	54.00 to 54.99...	13.40
24.00 to 24.99.....	8.80	55.00 to 55.99...	13.50
25.00 to 25.99.....	9.00	56.00 to 56.99...	13.60
26.00 to 26.99.....	9.20	57.00 to 57.99...	13.70
27.00 to 27.99.....	9.40	58.00 to 58.99...	13.80
28.00 to 28.99.....	9.60	59.00 to 59.99...	13.90
29.00 to 29.99.....	9.80	60.00 to 185.99...	14.00
30.00 to 30.99.....	10.00	186.00 to 199.99...	1/
31.00 to 31.99.....	10.20	200.00 and over....	2/

1/ Increase to $200.00.

2/ No increase.

Section V. Payments Limited to $10,000

The total of all payments made in connection with programs for 1942 under Sec. 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms located within a single State, shall not exceed the sum of $10,000 prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the particular payments are made. The total of all payments made in connection with such programs to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of $10,000, prior to deduction for association expenses in the county or counties with respect to which the particular payments are made.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device, including the dissolution, reorganization, revival, formation, or use of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other means, which was designed to evade, or would have the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

Section VI. Deductions Incurred on Other Farms

A. Other Farms in the Same County.--If the deductions computed under sections I and II with respect to any farm in a county exceed the payment for full performance on such farm computed under such sections, a person's share of the amount by which such deduction exceeds such payments shall be deducted from such person's share of the payment which would otherwise be made to him with respect to any other farm or farms in such county.

B. Other Farms in the State.--If the deductions computed under sections I and II for a person with respect to one or more farms in a county exceed the payments computed for such person on the other farms in such county, the amount of such excess deductions shall be deducted from the payments computed for such person with respect to any other farm or farms in the State, if the State committee finds that the crops grown and practices adopted on the farm or farms with respect to which such deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on such other farm or farms.

Section VII. Deduction for Association Expenses

There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments with respect to any farm all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section VIII. Conservation Materials

Wherever it is found practicable, limestone, superphosphate, trees, seeds, terracing and other farming materials and services may be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be used in carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm in lieu of payments.

Such materials or services will be furnished to the producer by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration either directly or through the medium or a purchase order executed on a form prescribed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. When materials or

services are furnished under the purchase order plan, payment will be made, in advance of determination of performance by the producer, to the vendor who, in filling the purchase order, furnished to the producer the approved conservation material or service, in accordance with such instructions and specifications issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as are necessary to carry out this section, at not to exceed a fair price fixed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

Wherever such materials or services are furnished a deduction shall be made in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the basis approved by the Secretary. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which such material was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made.

The deduction for materials or services shall be made from payment due the person who obtained the materials or services on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of the deduction for materials or services exceeds the amount of the payment for the producer subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein for any farm (1) for which no deductions are applicable and (2) for which no application for payment is filed or if an application is filed no net payment would be computed except for the use of conservation materials or services, the materials or services furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall be in lieu of payments which might be computed for the farm.

Section IX. General Provisions Relating to Payments

A. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.--

1. All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be computed for any person under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be returned (a) if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (b) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, or (c) if, with respect to forest land or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practice which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1942 program and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following cases:

	Practice	Amount to be withheld or refunded
(1)	A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed rent tenant, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease or operating agreement, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program.	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator with respect to the farm.
(2)	A landlord or operator requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator with respect to the farm.
(3)	A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program, or	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator with respect to the farm.

Practice	Amount to be withheld or refunded
knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers of any Government payment to which they are entitled.	
(4) A landlord or operator requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations.	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator with respect to the farm.
(5) A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.	The amount of the net deduction computed for such business enterprise.
(6) A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carried on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in position to control the operations or policies of such partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business	All or any part of the person's payments shall be forfeited except that the amount so forfeited shall not be less than the greater of the amount of the deduction incurred with with respect to the person's farm or the person's share of the payment computed for the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other

Practice	Amount to be withheld or refunded
enterprise, substantially offsets such performance by such person's individual operations.	business enterprise, and the payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise, shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with his interest in such enterprise.
(7) A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State.	The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for such person for such overplanting if the farms were in the same State.
(8) A person rents land for cash, standing, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.	The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented.
(9) A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)	The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested.
(10) A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral rental contract or operating agreement, or a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto,	The whole of any payment with respect to the farm which has been or otherwise would be made to such tenant. There shall be withheld from or required to be refunded by such

Practice	Amount to be withheld or refunded
pays or renders cash, standing rent, or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the regional director.	landlord or operator the whole of the payments with respect to all of his farms under the program involved: Provided, however, That, where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.
(11) A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.	The entire payment which has been or otherwise would be made to such landlord or operator with respect to the farm.
(12) A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails to file or knowingly falsifies any report required by or under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1941-42 or 1942-43 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file or falsification of such report results in any erroneous or incomplete record pertaining to any farm in connection with marketing quotas.	The entire payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person with respect to the farm.
(13) A person whose maximum payment computed without regard to the $10,000 limitation is in excess of $10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment so	The net payment to a person whose maximum payment computed without regard to the $10,000 limitation is in excess of $10,000 shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of $10,000

Practice	Amount to be withheld or refunded
computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the $10,000 limitation and the deduction for administrative expenses.	as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the $10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the $10,000 limitation, provided, the State committee with the approval of the regional director and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tends to defeat the purposes of the program.

2. Allotment payments will be made only for farms which are being operated in 1942. A farm will not be considered to be operated in 1942 unless an acreage equal to at least one-half the sum of the 1942 corn, potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments established for the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

(a) Seeded to a crop in 1942.

(b) A crop other than biennial or perennial hay is harvested in 1942.

(c) Green manure crops are plowed or disked under in 1942.

The farm will also be considered to be operated if the State committee finds that none of the operations (a), (b), and (c), above were carried out because of conditions beyond the control of the operator, or if upon recommendation of the State committee, the regional director finds that the farm is actually being operated in 1942.

3. No payment will be made to any person with respect to any farm which such person owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that such person has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1942 program year to other land in the community in which such farm is located.

B. Payment Computed and Made Without Regard to Claims.-- Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph D of this section, advances or payments on notes (executed by the producer or his predecessor-in-interest), for crop insurance premiums for the farm, and indebtedness to the United States subject to set-

off under orders issued by the Secretary), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

C. Changes in Leasing and Cropping Agreements, Reduction in Number of Tenants, and Other Devices.--If on any farm in 1942 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and such change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 had been continued in 1942, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the three years 1939 to 1941 and such reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves such reduction.

The action of the county committee under this paragraph C is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1942 program.

D. Assignments.--Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1942 program may assign his interest in such payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions governing the

recording of such assignments issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Nothing contained in this paragraph D shall be construed to give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled nor (as provided in the statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

E. Deductions in Case of Erroneous Notice of Acreage Allotment.--Notwithstanding the deduction provisions of section I, in any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified of an allotment or permitted acreage for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage for that commodity and the county and State committees find, if the notice was in writing, or the county and State committees, with the approval of the Administrator, find, if the notice was not in writing, that the producer, acting upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment or permitted acreage for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

Section X. Application for Payment

A. Persons Eligible to File Applications.--An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person for whom, under the provisions of Section III, a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed and (1) who is determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to the whole of or a share in any of the crops, or its proceeds, grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as owner-operator, or (2) who is owner or operator of such farm and participates thereon in 1942 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and Manner of Filing Application and Information Required.--Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office on or before March 31, 1943. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon or for cash or standing rent.

Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director. Atleast two weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall be such as affords a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing the same to the office of each county committee and making copies of the same available to the press.

C. Applications for Other Farms.--If a person makes application for payment or is furnished conservation materials or services in lieu of payment with respect to a farm in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms, including those for which conservation material was furnished. Upon request by the State committee, any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another.

Section XI. Appeals

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper: (a) eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any acreage allotment, permitted acreage, usual acreage, program or actual yield, measurement, or soil-building allowance; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of such written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each person known to it who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, may be adversely affected by such decision. Only a person who shows that he is adversely affected by the outcome of any request for reconsideration or appeal may appeal the matter further but any person who, as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper having an interest in the operation of the farm, would be affected by the decision to be made on any reconsideration by the county committee or subsequent appeal shall be given a full and fair hearing if he appears when the hearing thereon is held.

Section XII. Definitions

For the purposes of the 1942 program, unless the context otherwise requires:

A. OFFICIALS

1. Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

2. Regional director means the director of the Northeast Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

3. State committee or State agricultural conservation committee means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in such State.

4. County committee or county agricultural conservation committee means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the agricultural conservation programs in such county.

B. AREAS

1. Northeast Region means the area included in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

C. FARMS

Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

1. Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor

substantially separate from that for any other land; and

2. Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

D. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

2. Landlord or owner means a person who owns land and operates such land or rents it to another person or operates such land.

3. Sharecropper means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

4. Tenant means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

5. Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

Section XIII. Authority, Availability of Funds, and Applicability

A. Authority. Pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, payments will be made and conservation materials and services will be furnished in the Northeast Region for participation in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. This participation shall be in accordance with

the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may hereafter be made. There are included in this bulletin all the provisions of said 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program which are applicable to the Northeast Region. There are also included certain of the determinations authorized in said 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program to be made by the Administrator or the Director of the Northeast Division.

B. Availability of Funds.--The provisions of the 1942 program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the extent of national participation in the program. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

C. Applicability.--The provisions of this bulletin are not applicable to (1) Belknap and Coos Counties, New Hampshire; Windham and New London Counties, Connecticut; York County, Maine; and Suffolk and Nassau Counties, New York. (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (3) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Division of Grazing or the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land shall include only that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the

Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owner's Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, unless the Agricultural Adjustment Administration finds that land administered by any other agency complies with all of the foregoing provisions for eligibility.

Issued with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on December 3, 1941.

NER-601 Issued June 20, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING 1942 WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

(Applicable in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey)

CONTENTS

NER-601 Issued June 20, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING 1942 WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

(Applicable in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey)

CONTENTS

SECTION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Outline of Procedure.

1. Usual acreages will be determined for all known wheat farms.

2. The allotment for a farm will be the result of multiplying the usual acreage for the farm by the "Allotment Factor".

3. Allotments will be determined for all farms for which usual acreages have been determined except in counties where, by request of the county committee and approval of the State committee, allotments will be determined only for those farms with usual acreages of 10 or more and for such other farms as file a written request with the county committee for an allotment.

4. August 30, 1941, or a date not later than September 30, 1941, if approved by the State committee, will be the final date for exercising the non-allotment option or vice versa.

5. Yields will be determined for all farms with usual acreages.

6. A State office audit will be made of the usual acreages, allotments and yields determined by the county committee before individual farm operators are notified of these determinations.

7. Notices of acreage limits, allotments and yields will be prepared and mailed to farm operators not later than July 15, 1941.

8. Community committeemen will personally explain the wheat program to the operators of farms for which wheat allotments are determined.

B. Classification of Farms.

A wheat-allotment farm is (1) a farm for which there has been determined an allotment of more than 15 acres and the operator has not filed a written request with the county committee by August 30, 1941 to have the farm considered a non-wheat-allotment farm, or (2) a farm for which a wheat acreage allotment of 15 acres or less has been determined and the acreage planted to wheat does not exceed the wheat allotment by more than 10%. By request of a county committee and approval of the State committee, the non-allotment option may be extended to September 30, 1941, but in all cases such option must be exercised before the wheat is planted.

A wheat-allotment farm will be eligible for (1) a wheat agricultural conservation payment, but a deduction will be made from the agricultural conservation payment otherwise earned for each acre planted in excess of the wheat acreage allotment and (2) a wheat parity payment if

the acreage planted to wheat on the farm does not exceed the acreage allotment.

The wheat produced on a wheat-allotment farm on which the acreage planted to wheat for 1942 is not in excess of the wheat acreage allotment will be eligible for a 1942 wheat loan, if available, and if the farm is otherwise eligible for a wheat loan.

A non-wheat-allotment farm is a farm (1) on which no acreage allotment is determined, or (2) for which a wheat acreage allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the acreage allotment by 10% or more, or (3) for which a wheat acreage allotment is determined and the operator prior to the final date for exercising the non-wheat-allotment option requests the county committee, in writing, to have the farm considered a non-wheat-allotment farm, or (4) on which wheat will be planted for harvest in 1942, but on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any one of the three years, 1939, 1940 or 1941.

A non-wheat-allotment farm will not be eligible for an agricultural conservation wheat payment or a wheat parity payment or a wheat loan, except that, if marketing quotas are in effect for the 1942 crop, loans at 60% of the regular rate may be made on the farm marketing excess for such farm, and a deduction will be made from the agricultural conservation payment otherwise earned for each acre of the wheat harvested in excess of the larger of the farm wheat acreage allotment or 15 acres.

SECTION II. DETERMINATION OF COUNTY ALLOTMENT AVAILABLE FOR LISTED FARMS

"County Wheat Data Sheet", NER-602.

This form will be used by the State and county offices to determine the amount of the county wheat acreage allotment which the county committee can allot to listed farms and will be mimeographed in the State office. The State office will prepare, for each county, Form NER-602, sample of which is shown below. The original and one copy containing entries in lines 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 10, will be sent to each respective county office. The county office will transmit a copy of the completed Form NER-602 to the State office at the time the listing sheets are transmitted for audit.

NER-602 County Wheat Data Sheet

	Items	Source of Entry
Line 1.	County 1942 Wheat Acreage Allotment _____ Acres	State office entry.
Line 2.	County Allotment Available for farms which have grown wheat in at least one of the years 1939, 1940 or 1941 _____ Acres	State office entry. (97% of Item 1)
Line 3.	County Allotment Available for farms which have not grown wheat in any of the years 1939, 1940 or 1941 _____ Acres	State office entry. (3% of Item 1)

NER-602 County Wheat Data Sheet (cont.)

	Items	Source of Entry
Line 4.	Sum of the 1942 usual acreages determined for the farms listed on NED-24 for which wheat has been planted in any one of the years 1939, 1940 or 1941	County office entry. Sum of columns (13) and (14) of NED-24
Line 5.	County Average 1938, 1939, 1940 Wheat Acreage _____Acres	State office entry.
Line 6.	Ratio of Item 4 to Item 5 _____Percent	County office entry. (Divide Item 4 by Item 5)
Line 7.	Allotment available for farms which have grown wheat in at least one of the years 1939, 1940 or 1941, listed on NED-24 _____Acres	County office entry. (Multiply Item 2 by Item 6)
Line 8.	Reserve Allotment for farms not listed _____Acres	County office entry. (Item 2 minus Item 7)
Line 9.	County Average Yield	State office entry.
Line 10.	Calculated average 1939-40 county diversion. (To be added to the sum of the entries in column (10) of NED-24 in arriving at the limit of the usual acreages determined for listed farms)	State office entry.

SECTION III. DETERMINATION OF USUAL ACREAGES AND ALLOTMENTS

County committees with the assistance of community committees will determine usual acreages for all farms on which wheat was grown in any of the years 1939, 1940 or 1941, and for other farms on which wheat will be grown in 1942. The 1941 usual acreage, if applicable, will be used for 1942. Where a change is recommended in a 1941 usual wheat acreage the adjustment will be made by comparison with one or more farms which are similar with respect to amount of cropland, crop rotation practices, type of soil, topography and general farming operation. Listing Sheet, NED-24, will be used in connection with determining 1942 wheat allotments, usual acreages and yields. Farms not already listed shall be listed on NER-312.

A "--" (dash) should be used in the space where annual acreage is to be entered if the acreage is not available and an "0" (zero) if the annual acreage is known to be zero. All county office entries on listing sheets shall be made in black ink.

1. Listing on NER-312. (Farms already listed need not be re-listed)

   Column(1). Enter here the farm serial number.

   Column(2). Enter in this column the name of the farm operator.

2. Listing on NED-24.

   Make the necessary entries in the title of Form NED-24 so that it will read "Wheat Commodity Form - 1942". Enter the

number of the corresponding listing sheet NER-312 and the name of the county in the space provided in the upper left-hand corner.

Column(7).-"194- Acres". Change the column heading to read "1939 Acres". No entry is required in this column, however, a county committee may elect to enter the 1939 and 1940 farm wheat acreages in columns (7) and (8), respectively, in which case NED-24 will be the only listing sheet which the county office will be required to send to the State office for audit. Where county committees do not elect to enter the 1939 and 1940 farm wheat acreages in columns (7) and (8) of NED-24, respectively, it will be necessary to send the listing sheets on which the 1939 and 1940 farm wheat acreages are listed to the State office for audit together with Form NED-24.

Column(8).-"194- Allotment". Change the column heading to read "1940 Acres". No entry is required in this column; however, the county committee may elect to enter the 1940 acreage for the farm. (See instructions for the entries in column (7)).

Column (9)--"Total Cropland". Enter in this column the total cropland for the farm in 1940. Where the farm is listed on a commodity listing sheet NED-24 this entry may be obtained from column (8) of such listing sheet, or it may be obtained from the sum of the corrected entries on line 18, column (a) or (c), Section X of NER-422, or it may be the estimated cropland on farms for which a usual wheat acreage was not determined for 1941.

Column (10)--"Average -- Acres". Insert "1939-1940" in the blank space in the heading. Enter in this column the average of the 1939-1940 acreage of wheat on the farm.

Column (11)--"Adjusted Average". Enter in this column the usual acreage determined for the farm in 1941. This entry shall be obtained from column (13) of NER-513-W. No entry will be made in this column for farms for which no usual acreage was determined for 1941.

Column (12)--"Community Committee Recommendation". The community committee will review the usual acreage determined for the farm for 1941 as entered in column (11) and the entry in column (10) for farms for which there is no entry in column (11). An entry will be made in column (12) for all farms for which there is no entry in column (11) and for other farms for which the community committee determine that the entry in column (11) is not an applicable usual wheat acreage for the farm in 1942. The entry in column (12) will be the community committee's recommended 1942 usual wheat acreage for the farm and shall be similar to the community committee's recommended 1942 usual wheat acreage for another farm which is similar with respect to cropland, type of

soil, topography, crop rotation practices, and general plan of farming operation. In obtaining this entry the percentage ratio of the usual acreage to cropland shall be computed for the selected similar farm and the entry for column (12) shall not be more than the figure obtained by multiplying the cropland of the farm in question by such percentage ratio. A record of such computation shall be maintained in the county office on a form prepared in the county office similar to the following:

	Farm Serial Number	Total Cropland	1942 Usual Acreage	% Ratio of 3 + 2	Maximum Usual Acreage	Recommended Usual Acreage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Similar Farm					XXXX	XXXX
Farm for which usual acreage is being determine			XXX	XXX		

Column (13)--"County Committee Recommendations". The county committee will review the entries in columns (10), (11), and (12) and enter in column (13) a recommended 1942 usual wheat acreage for the farm on the basis of their knowledge of the farm and the community committee's recommendation. Where the county committee decide that the entry in either column (11) or (12) is an applicable usual wheat acreage for the farm for 1942, such applicable usual acreage shall be transferred to column (13). Where the county committee decide that neither the entry in column (11) or (12) is an applicable usual wheat acreage for the farm for 1942, they shall enter in column (13) a usual acreage for the farm which will not have a larger ratio to cropland for the farm than the ratio of usual acreage to cropland on a similar farm selected by the method outlined in the instructions for obtaining the entries for column (12). A record of the similar farm selected shall be maintained in the county office.

Column (14)--"Adjusted" Usual. At this point totals should be obtained for the sum of the entries in columns (10) and (13). If the total of the entries in column (13) does not exceed the sum of the entries in column (10) plus Item 10 of NER-602, no entries need be made in column (14). If however, the total of the entries in column (13) does exceed the sum of the entries in column (10) and Item 10 of NER-602, it will be necessary to enter in column (14) adjusted usuals, the sum of which shall not exceed the total of the entries in column (10) plus Item 10 of NER-602. Such adjustments will be effected either by making a pro rata adjustment on all the entries in column (13) or by reducing a part of such entries.

Column (15)--"Approved" Allotment. Enter in the heading of the listing sheet, in the space entitled "Allotment Factor", the percentage figure obtained by dividing the entry in Item 7 of

NER-602 by the sum of the usual acreages determined for all listed farms. The sum of these usual acreages will be the total of the entries in column (14) plus entries in column (13) for farms for which there is no entry in column (14). An entry will be made in column (15) only for farms for which a 1942 wheat allotment is determined. The entry in column (15) will be obtained by multiplying the 1942 usual wheat acreage determined for the farm as entered in column (14), or column (13) where there is no entry in column (14), by the "Allotment Factor" entered in the heading of the listing sheet.

Column (16)--"Final" Allotment. This column is reserved for the final allotment as determined for each farm after adjustments made subsequent to the mailing of allotment notices, including the granting of appeals made during the regular appeal period. All adjustments in allotments, other than those directed by the State office, made after the listing sheets have been returned from the State office audit, will be entered in column (16) and must be supported in the county office by a properly executed copy of NED-33. No adjustment, however, will be made in any allotment after the crop is planted or August 31, 1941, whichever is earlier, except adjustments to correct for errors in county committee records of acreage data on the basis of which allotments or usual acreages are determined, or for strictly clerical or mathematical errors for which the county committee or its employees are responsible, and adjustments to correct for changes in a farming unit. If any adjustment is made in an acreage allotment after NED-34 has been submitted to the State office any such change must be supported by two copies of NED-33, one copy to be retained in the county office and the other to be forwarded immediately to the State office, upon completion, for approval.

SECTION IV. DETERMINATION OF ALLOTMENTS AND USUAL ACREAGES FOR FARMS ON WHICH WHEAT WAS NOT PLANTED FOR HARVEST IN ANY ONE OF THE YEARS 1939, 1940 OR 1941

County committees will determine usual acreages and allotments for farms on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, but on which it is determined that wheat will be planted for 1942. Any such farm will be considered a non-wheat-allotment farm for the 1942 program. The sum of all wheat allotments determined for such farms shall not exceed the allotment available for these farms as entered on line 3 of NER-602. List all such farms on Form NER-312 and NED-24 in the following manner: (These farms may be listed on the same NER-312's as other farms but they shall be listed on different NED-24's)

(1). Listing on NER-312. These farms will be entered on listing sheet NER-312 in the same manner as other farms.

(2). Listing on NED-24. Enter in the upper left-hand corner of NED-24 "1942 New Wheat Farms", the name of the county, and a listing sheet number the same as the corresponding NER-312 listing sheet number.

Column (7)--Leave blank.

Column (8)--Leave blank.

Column (9)--"Total Cropland". Enter in this column the 1941 acreage of cropland for the farm.

Column (10)--Leave blank.

Column (11)--Leave blank.

Column (12)--"Community Committee Recommendations." The community committee will enter in column (12) a usual acreage for the farm which is similar to the recommended 1942 usual acreage for another farm which is similar in respect to cropland, type of soil, topography, crop rotation practices and general plan of farming operation. The percentage ratio of usual acreage to cropland shall be computed for the selected similar farm and the entry in column (12) shall not be greater than the figure obtained by multiplying the cropland of the farm in question by such percentage ratio. A record of such computation shall be made in the county office on a form prepared in the county office similar to the suggested form shown in Section III, under column (12) of this bulletin.

Column (13)--"County Committee Recommendations". The county committee will review each entry in column (12) and in view of their knowledge and the community committee's recommendation, will enter in column (13) a usual acreage for each farm which is similar to the usual acreage recommended for similar farms. An entry in column (12) may be transferred to column (13) if the county committee decide that such entry is applicable for the farm for 1942. Where the county committee enters in column (13) a usual acreage which is different than the entry in column (12) for the farm, the county committee shall compute the ratio of the usual acreage to cropland for a farm which is similar in respect to cropland, type of soil, topography, crop rotation practices, and general plan of farming operation and the entry in column (13) shall not have a larger ratio to the cropland on the farm than the ratio computed for the selected similar farm. A record of such computation shall be kept in the county office on a form similar to the suggested form shown in Section III, under column (12) of this bulletin.

Column (14)--"Adjusted" Usual. Change the column heading to read "Requested Allotment". Enter in column (14) the farm acreage allotment requested by the producer.

Column (15)--"Approved" Allotment. Enter in column (15) the approved allotment for the farm which will be the smaller of the allotment requested for the farm as entered in column (14) or an allotment computed by multiplying the usual acreage for the farm as entered in column (13) by the "allotment factor". The entry

in column (15) will be the approved allotment for the farm except that the allotment for any such farm will not be greater than the acreage actually planted. The entries in column (15) will be subject to adjustment to correct for errors in county committee records of acreage data on the basis of which allotments or usual acreages are determined, or for strictly clerical or mathematical errors for which the county committee or its employees are responsible, and adjustments to correct for changes in a farming unit. If any adjustment is made in an acreage allotment after NED-34 has been submitted to the State office any such change must be supported by two copies of NED-33, one copy to be retained in the county office and the other to be forwarded immediately to the State office, upon completion, for approval.

Column (16)--"Final" Allotment. No entry will be made in this column unless it is determined that the acreage planted to wheat on the farm in 1942 is less than the entry in column (15), in which case, an allotment, reduced to the acreage planted on the farm for 1942, will be entered in column (16).

Column (17)--Leave blank.

Column (18)--Leave blank.

Column (19)--"Approved" Yield. In crop insurance counties the yield for such farms will be determined in accordance with the instructions contained in the Yield and Rate Procedure, FCI-201-W. In other counties, the county committee will enter in column (19) a program yield for the farm which the county committee determines could normally be expected, after considering all available facts, such as production practices, type of soil, fertility of the land and the yield customarily produced on the farm.

Column (20)--Leave blank.

Column (21)--"Serial Number". Enter the serial number for the farm.

SECTION V. DETERMINATION OF 1942 YIELDS

A. Crop Insurance Counties.

In counties in which the Federal Crop Insurance Yield Procedure is used, the farm yield, for purposes of payment and deduction with respect to the 1942 wheat acreage allotment, will be the adjusted average yield determined for the purpose of crop insurance, as listed in column (16) or (18) of Form FCI-203-W-NER. No entries will be required in columns (17), (18) and (19) on Form NED-24 in crop insurance counties.

B. Other Counties.

In all other counties in which wheat acreage allotments are determined, program yields will be determined in the following manner on Form NED-24.

Column (17)--"Preliminary Yield". Enter the program yield for the farm recommended by the county committee. This recommended program yield for the farm will be the yield which the county committee determines could normally be expected, after considering all available facts, such as production practices, type of soil, general fertility of the land, and the yield customarily made on the farm. The 1942 program yield may be the same yield as was determined for the farm for the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program, as entered in column (18) of NER-513-W, if considered by the county committee to be equitable.

Column (18)--"Total" Yield. Multiply the adjusted usual acreage shown in column (14) by the preliminary yield for the farm as entered in column (17) and enter the result in column (18).

Column (19)--"Approved" Yield. The total of all the entries in column (18) will be divided by the total of all the entries in column (14). If the result thus obtained does not exceed the approved county average yield, the yield entered in column (17) will be entered in column (19) as the approved yield for the farm. If, however, the result thus obtained does exceed the county average yield, either part or all of the yields in column (17) will be revised, to such an extent that the weighted average of such yields does not exceed the county average yield. The yields thus adjusted will be entered in column (19) as the approved yields for the farms.

Column (20)--Leave blank.

Column (21)--"Serial Number". Enter the serial number for the farm.

In counties where no 1942 wheat acreage allotments are determined, it will not be necessary to determine yields in accordance with the above instructions. In such counties, program yields will be determined only for farms on which deductions are incurred for acreages of wheat harvested in excess of the larger of 15 acres or the acreage allotments determined for the farms. If it appears equitable, the county average yield may be determined to be the program yield for a farm.

C. Farms For Which 10-Year Records are Available.

Notwithstanding the instructions contained above in subsections A and B of this Section, for any farm for which reliable records of the actual average yield per acre for the years 1931 to 1940, inclusive, are presented by the operator or are available to the committee, the program yield for the farm shall be the average of such ten-year actual yields, adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions. The program yields thus determined on the basis of ten-year actual production records will not be adjusted further to conform with the county average yield.

SECTION VI. TRANSMITTAL OF DATA TO STATE OFFICE FOR AUDIT

The State office will check county listing sheets to make sure that county limits have not been exceeded in respect to allotments, usual acreages and yields.

A. Transmittal of Listing Sheets to State Office

Upon completion, but not later than June 21, 1941, the county office will transmit the following forms to the State office.

1. A copy of the County Form NER-602.

2. NED-24 for wheat farms. Make sure that each NED-24 is numbered the same as the related NER-312 and that the farm serial numbers are entered in column (21) of NED-24.

3. In counties where the 1939 and 1940 wheat acreage for each farm is not entered on Form NED-24 it will be necessary for such counties to also transmit the listing sheets on which this information is recorded. For farms for which 1941 usual wheat acreages were determined the 1939 acres will be found on Form NER-413 and the 1940 acres on Form NER-513-W. In transmitting listing sheets in addition to Forms NED-24 care should be exercised to see that each sheet is identified by a sheet number so that it may be matched with the corresponding NED-24. It is recommended that all correspondingly numbered sheets be clipped together.

B. Preparation of Allotment Check Sheet (NED-34)

As soon as final adjustments have been made in individual allotments, but not later than September 15, 1941, NED-34 (Allotment Check Sheet) will be prepared in the following manner and forwarded to the State office.

1. Number of Copies and Disposition. One set, including an original and three copies, of NED-34 will be prepared in all cases. Unless otherwise directed by the State office, the original and two copies will be forwarded to the State office, and the last (yellow) copy will be retained in the county office.

2. Method of Preparation. NED-34 should be prepared with a typewriter, but may be prepared with an indelible pencil if so authorized by the State office.

   Enter farm serial numbers in numerical order in columns (1), (4), (7), (10), and (13). Enter the allotment determined for the farm in the lower half of the space provided in columns (2), (5), (8), (11), and (14). Enter the yield determined for the farm in the lower half of the space provided in columns (3), (6), (9), (12), and (15).

SECTION VII. FARM NOTICES

Upon receipt in the county office of the audited and approved listing sheets from the State office, the county office will prepare and mail, not later than July 15, 1941, to the operator of each farm for which a wheat allotment is determined, a Form ACP 126C-w setting forth the wheat acreage allotment and yield determined for the farm. All of the Forms 126C-w prepared in a county should carry the same date, which will be the date on which the notices are mailed from the county office. In counties where the State committee has approved a date later than August 30, 1941, for exercising the non-allotment option (in no case later than September 30, 1941), a statement to this effect should be prepared and attached to Form ACP 126C-w when it is mailed to the farm operator.

The county office will prepare and mail, not later than July 15, 1941, to the operator of each farm on the wheat listing sheets for which a wheat allotment is not determined, a notice similar to the following:

_____ (Operator) _____ (ACP Farm Number)

_____ (Owner) _____ (State - County)

Premium rate for wheat crop insurance ____ bu. per acre
Total land in farm - - - - - - - - - - ____ acres
Cropland - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ____ acres

This farm will be considered a non-wheat-allotment farm and will be eligible for wheat crop insurance, but will not be eligible for an agricultural conservation wheat payment, a wheat parity payment, or a wheat loan, and a deduction will be made from the agricultural conservation payment otherwise earned for each acre of wheat harvested in excess of 15 acres.

If marketing quotas are in effect for the 1942 crop, the farm will be subject to a marketing quota penalty if an acreage of wheat in excess of 15 acres is harvested.

However, you may have this farm considered a wheat-allotment farm and become eligible for a wheat loan, an agricultural conservation wheat payment, and a wheat parity payment, if available, by filing a written request with the county committee not later than August 30, 1941,* for a wheat acreage allotment.

By_____
(County Agricultural Conservation Committee)

_____ (Date) _____ (Address of Committee)

*A date not later than September 30, 1941 may be entered here in place of August 30, 1941, if approved by the State committee.

All such notices will be prepared in duplicate, one copy mailed to the farm operator and one copy placed in the county office files.

SECTION VIII. COUNTY OFFICE RECORD OF ALLOTMENT RESERVE AND REVISION IN ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

When the county listing sheets are returned after audit by the State office, they will be accompanied by a copy of NED-32 with the heading completed and the amount of allotment available for adjustments in individual farm allotments then listed on the listing sheets. Thereafter, the NED-32 will be maintained by the county office in accordance with the following instructions so that Form NED-32 will at all times indicate the amount of allotment which is available to make adjustments in individual farm allotments. Entries will be made on NED-32 at the time each individual allotment is adjusted.

Serial Number. Enter in this column the farm serial number for each farm for which the farm allotment is either increased or decreased after the listing sheets have been returned by the State office.

Increase in Farm Allotments. Enter in this column opposite the farm serial number the number of acres by which the farm allotment is increased above the allotment for the farm as shown on the listing sheets at the time of the State office audit.

Decrease in Farm Allotments. Enter in this column opposite the farm serial number the number of acres by which the farm allotment is decreased below the allotment for the farm as shown on the listing sheet at the time of the State office audit.

County Allotment Available. Enter in this column opposite the farm serial number the balance of the county allotment reserve after it has been increased or decreased by the adjustment made in individual farm allotments.

Form NED-32 will be checked and verified at intervals by the district agent and must at all times be complete and available in the county office.

SECTION IX. INTERVIEWING FARMERS

A. Duties of Persons Interviewing Farmers.

The county committee will arrange for a visit, before planting time but not later than the final date for exercising the non-allotment option, to all farms for which wheat allotments are determined. Each farm interview should be made by a community committeeman who will personally discuss the wheat program with the farm operator. Community committeemen will be given the responsibility of explaining the 1942 wheat program, including the taking of applications for wheat crop insurance in counties where insurance is offered.

The person interviewing the farm operator will take the county office copy of the Farm Notice with him and for farms for which an allotment of more than 15 acres has been determined will write on the Notice the word "Non-Allotment" if the operator requests to have the farm considered a non-allotment farm and obtain the signature of the farm operator to the statement. For farms for which the acreage allotment is 15 acres or less, no statement will be obtained.

On farms for which the wheat acreage allotment is more than 15 acres, extreme care should be used to see that the operator thoroughly understands the choice made and the final date for filing a written request with the county office to have the classification of the farm changed from allotment to non-allotment, or vice versa.

The county office will check the return of all Farm Notices for farms for which an allotment of more than 15 acres has been determined to make sure that all county office copies of such Notices have been returned to the county office.

No request for reclassification of a farm which is filed with the county office after the final date for exercising the non-allotment option, will be considered by the county committee.

B. County Training School.

The county committee, with the help of a representative from the State office, will arrange to hold a one-day training school for the persons who will interview farm operators in respect to the 1942 wheat program. At that school all provisions of the 1942 program will be carefully explained so that each person who will interview wheat growers will be fully acquainted with its provisions.

SECTION X. REVISION OF ALLOTMENTS DUE TO ERRORS AND APPEALS

A. Appeals.

Any person interested in the wheat crop is privileged to appeal, in writing, to the county committee for reconsideration of the 1942 allotment within 15 days from the date appearing on the farm notice. The county committee will review each appeal and notify the appellant of its decision, in writing, within 15 days after receipt of the request for reconsideration.

B. Basis for Revisions.

Allotments. Revisions in allotments will be made only upon evidence satisfactory to the county committee that such revision is justified due to errors in historical acreages in the base period or to failure to properly consider size of tillable acreage on the farm, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

In each case where there has been a revision in the allotment, the operator will be mailed a revised notice (ACP 1260-W) and the revised allotment will be entered in column (16) of NED-24 and NED-33 will be used in the prescribed manner for recording such adjustment.

C. Closing Date for Making Adjustments in Allotments and Yields.

No adjustment in acreage allotment or yield will be made by the county committee at the request of the producer for any farm after the date on which the wheat is planted or the final date for exercising the non-allotment option, whichever is earlier.

D. Adjustments for Errors.

All allotments and yields are subject to adjustment by the county committee if later found to be in error due to incorrect information at the time of determination, or to a change in the cropland of the farm.

SECTION XI. RULE OF FRACTIONS

All acreage figures will be computed to the nearest whole tenth of an acre and fractions ending in hundredths of more than 5 shall be rounded upward to the next tenth of an acre; hundredths of 5 or less shall be dropped. In counties other than crop insurance counties, yields shall be computed to the nearest tenth in the same manner.

SECTION XII. DEFINITIONS.

"Cropland" means farm land which in 1940 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land in commercial orchards.

"Farm", as used herein, has the same meaning as is defined in Bulletin NER-500.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

NER-610 - Connecticut Issued September 25, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

THE 1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR CONNECTICUT

All farmers in Connecticut who cooperate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within allotments for potatoes and tobacco.

The 1942 program year begins September 1, 1941, and ends August 31, 1942.

Applications for payment under the 1942 program must be filed in the county office not later than March 31, 1943.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of $15 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice No. 10.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Connecticut farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato and tobacco allotments. Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

$1.00 times the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1940 on the farm if the acreage grown was 3 acres or more. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweetpotatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for processing, and sweet corn for processing.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland on the farm. The pasture land must be good enough to maintain during the usual pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

For any farm on which the sum of these items in $20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, vegetable and orchard items.

For a nonallotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be $20.

For a potato or tobacco allotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, vegetable, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which $20 is more than the total allotment payment which could be earned on the farm.

With the prior approval of the State committee a group of farmers in any local area may combine all of the soil-building allowances on their farms for the performance of erosion control and forest tree planting and management practices on any farm or group of farms. The practice carried out must be unanimously approved in writing by the cooperating farmers. All such farmers must be participants in the 1942 program and the approved practice must be carried out on one or more of the farms in the group.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Connecticut may carry out for payment under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance plus the additional $15 for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

No credit for seeding ladino clover mixtures or alfalfa will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Practice No. 1 - Rate of Payment: For each 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent:

$3.00 in Fairfield, Hartford, and Litchfield Counties;
$3.50 in Middlesex, New Haven, and Tolland Counties;
$4.00 in New London and Windham Counties.

The application per acre of at least 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent to cropland, permanent pasture land, or commercial orchard land.

If the farmer is doubtful as to how much liming material his soil needs, he should have his soil tested by the official soil testing agency of the State.

When the limestone is applied to cropland or cultivated orchard land, it should (or must, at the discretion of the county committee) be worked into the soil, preferably at least 6 months before a legume seeding is made. Each acre of pasture land or orchard sod treated with lime should have an application of at least 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or the equivalent.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, provided that all the finer materials resulting from grinding are left in the ground limestone.

Seven hundred and fifty pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of burnt lime, 1,000 pounds of ground oystershell, or 1,000 pounds of button dust are equivalent to 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone.

If the liming material used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 1A.

Applying Superphosphate

Practice No. 2 - Rate of Payment: 68.5 cents for each 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent

The application of at least 200 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent worked into the soil in preparation for the seeding of or used as a top dressing on a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, gardens for home use, perennial grasses, permanent pasture, or green manure crops in orchards.

Superphosphate may be used in stables or poultry houses to reinforce manure, provided the manure is not to be sold or used on potatoes, tobacco, commercial vegetables, or corn for grain.

When superphosphate which is not used in stables or poultry houses to reinforce manure is applied to a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used per acre over 100 pounds of 20% superphosphate or the equivalent. Superphosphate which is furnished as conservation material should not be applied to nurse crops harvested for grain unless it has been used in the stables or poultry houses to reinforce manure.

Quantities of other grades of superphosphate may be substituted for the 200 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate; for example, 250 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 125 pounds of 32 percent superphosphate, 100 pounds of 40 percent superphosphate, or the quantity of other fertilizers that furnish 40 pounds of available phosphoric acid.

If the superphosphate used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 2-A.

Applying Muriate of Potash

Practice No. 3. - Rate of Payment: $1.35 for each 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or the equivalent

The application of at least 100 pounds per acre of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent, but excluding manure, in connection with the seeding of clover, alfalfa, or gardens for home use, or on established stands of alfalfa or ladino clover.

Legumes such as alfalfa and clover require considerable potash. As a rule potash should be applied at the time of seeding. Some soils become deficient in potash more rapidly than others and require annual applications of potash to grow alfalfa or ladino clover.

Cover Crops and Green Manure Crops

Practice No. 4 - Rate of Payment: $1.50 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1942 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1942, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land.

Payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth of the crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under. It is recommended that, insofar as possible, crops which otherwise might be plowed or disked under in 1942 be left on the land as a winter cover. On land subject to erosion, payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

Summer Green Manure Crops

Practice No. 5 - Rate of Payment: $0.75 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of a summer non-leguminous green manure crop. On land subject to erosion, payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

Mulching Commercial Orchard Land and Commercial Vegetable Land

Practice No. 6 - Rate of Payment: $3 per ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard and stable manure, to orchard land, vineyards, strawberries, or commercial vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1942 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, must be left on the land.

Recommended mulching material	Percentage of weight for credit
1. Air-dried straw	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay	50
4. Other materials approved by the State committee	

Seeding Ladino Clover Mixtures

Practice No. 7 - Rate of Payment: $1.50 per acre

The seeding of mixtures containing at least 1 pound of ladino clover per acre.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application per acre of either (1) 3,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent or (2) liming materials and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee.

Seeding Alfalfa

Practice No. 8 - Rate of Payment: $1.50 per acre

On land adapted to alfalfa the seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of verified or certified hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed, alone or in mixtures.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application per acre of either (1) 6,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent, 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent; or (2) liming material, superphosphate, and potash, according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee.

Woodland Management

Practice No. 9 - Rate of Payment: $3 per acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered throughout the stand on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval from the county committee and must carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Extension Forester.

Payment will not be made for improving white pine stands unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

If it is determined by the county committee that any cutting has been done on the farm in an improper manner from the standpoint of good forestry practice, a deduction in the amount of $8 per acre of woodland improperly cut will be made from any payment which would otherwise be made for the farm under the 1942 program.

Planting Forest Trees

Practice No. 10 - Rate of Payment: $7.50 per acre

The planting of forest trees or root-pruned seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre in accordance with instructions of the Extension Forester.

One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wild-life-management practice.

Payment will not be made for planting white pine unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from the area to be planted and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

If the trees used under this practice are furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, they shall be reported as practice No. 10A.

Removal of Diseased or Uneconomic Apple Trees

Practice No. 11 - Rate of Payment:
Trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter, $0.30 per tree;
Trees over 12 inches but not over 20 inches in diameter, $0.50 per tree;
Trees over 20 inches in diameter, $0.75 per tree.

With the prior approval of the county committee, the removal of diseased or uneconomic permanent live apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will not be made for the removal of trees less than 5 inches in diameter or for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees.

Not more than $15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

Constructing Diversion Ditches

Practice No. 12 - Rate of Payment: $1.50 for each 100 linear feet

The construction of diversion ditches, for which proper outlets are provided. This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee and based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Connecticut Agricultural Extension Service.

Stripcropping

Practice No. 13 - Rate of Payment: $0.35 per acre

The planting in strips of cropland which is subject to erosion. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans approved in advance by the county committee and based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Connecticut Agricultural Extension Service.

Improving Noncrop Open Pasture Land

Practice No. 14 - Rate of Payment: $3 per acre

With the prior approval of the county committee, the improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no potato or tobacco allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotments should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes or more than his permitted acreage of tobacco.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

The amount of the soil-building payment will be found by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Any amount earned under practice No. 10 which is counted toward earning the soil-building allowance shall not be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

There will be added the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre of potatoes harvested over 3.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield for each acre of tobacco harvested over the permitted acreage of tobacco.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ALLOTMENTS

In 1942 potato and tobacco allotments and program yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-1941 is 3 acres or more and also on farms for which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

A tobacco allotment will be set on each farm which grew tobacco in one or more of the 5 years 1937 to 1941 and a permitted acreage will be determined for each farm on which tobacco will be produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with a potato or tobacco allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for his potato and

tobacco allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he harvests more acres of potatoes or tobacco than he is allotted, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply:

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of $7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance.

A deduction of 4 percent of the maximum amount computed in connection with the potato and tobacco allotments will be made for each 1 percent of the cropland on the farm by which the acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses on the farm is less than 25 percent of the cropland on the farm. Erosion-resisting crops and land uses may include only cropland which is devoted at some time in the program year to one or more of the following crops or uses:

Biennial or perennial legumes	Cowpeas
Perennial grasses	Soybeans
Fall seeded small grains not harvested for grain	Ryegrass
	Green manure crops
Land on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop is grown	Winter legumes
	Sweet clover
	Forest trees

Land devoted to one or more of the above crops or land uses shall qualify toward meeting this requirement, regardless of any other use of such land except when interplanted with row crops.

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A payment of ____ cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made on a potato allotment for a farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 and the operator of which did not harvest potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period. However, if the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's potato allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of potatoes harvested, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the potato allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested over the potato allotment.

A deduction may be made under the 1943 program for each acre less than 25 percent of the 1942 potato acreage which is not planted to winter cover crops following potatoes.

If there is no tobacco allotment on the farm and tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than his permitted acreage of tobacco. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

A payment of _____ cents per pound times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment. However, if the acreage of tobacco harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of tobacco harvested, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of tobacco harvested is less than 80 percent of the tobacco allotment because of flood, drought, hail, or plant bed diseases.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre over 3 which is harvested.

DEDUCTION FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN PREVIOUS PROGRAM PRACTICES

Where the county committee, in accordance with the instructions of the State committee determines that (1) terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or pastures established under previous programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, (2) seedings of perennial legumes or grasses are destroyed after producers have been informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made with respect to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices.

ADJUSTMENT OF RATES

As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate, liming material, and trees will be furnished to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

Dwight J. Minor, Chairman
Julian B. Thayer
Gottfred H. Bahler
Henry F. Joy
Earnest W. Skilton
Raymond K. Clapp, Vice-Director of Extension
State Committee

Walter T. Clark
Executive Assistant to the State Committee

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Issued September 25, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

THE 1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR MAINE

All farmers in Maine who cooperate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within allotments for potatoes and wheat.

The 1942 program year begins September 1, 1941, and ends August 31, 1942.

Applications for payment under the 1942 program must be filed in the county office not later than March 31, 1943.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of $15 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice No. 17.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Maine farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato and wheat allotments. Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees or bush fruits on the farm from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards.

$1.00 times the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1940 on the farm if the acreage grown was 3 acres or more. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for processing, and sweet corn for processing.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland on the farm. The pasture land must be good enough to maintain during the usual pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

For any farm on which the sum of these items is $20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, vegetable, and orchard items.

For a nonallotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be $20.

For a potato or wheat allotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, vegetable, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which $20 is more than the total allotment payment which could be earned on the farm.

With the prior approval of the State committee a group of farmers in any local area may combine all of the soil-building allowances on their farms for the performance of erosion control and forest tree planting and management practices on any farm or group of farms. The practice carried out must be unanimously approved in writing by the cooperating farmers. All such farmers must be participants in the 1942 program and the approved practice must be carried out on one or more of the farms in the group.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Maine may carry out for payment under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance plus the additional $15 for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Seeding Biennial Legumes

Practice No. 1 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The seeding of biennial legumes except sweet clover or mixtures of timothy or redtop and such legumes. When medium red clover is used, it must be hardy, northern-grown. Payment will not be allowed for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1942.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, payment will not be allowed for the practice unless the farmer submits to his county committee a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee, or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used to assure ordinarily a good stand.

Seeding Perennial Legumes

Practice No. 2 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The sowing per acre of at least 15 pounds of hardy, adapted, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa or at least 9 pounds of a mixture containing 2 parts by weight of ladino clover and 7 parts by weight of timothy.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, payment will not be allowed for this practice unless the farmer submits to his county committee a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee, or other evidence that enough lime and fertilizer were used to assure ordinarily a good stand.

Seeding Permanent Pasture

Practice No. 3 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

The sowing of at least 9 pounds of a permanent pasture mixture containing 2 parts by weight of ladino clover and 7 parts by weight of timothy.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, payment will not be allowed for the practice unless the farmer submits to his county committee a soil test which conforms to the regulations of the State committee, or other evidence that enough lime and fertilizer were used to assure ordinarily a good stand. In general, about the same amount of lime and fertilizer is needed for ladino clover as is needed for red clover.

Applying Available Phosphoric Acid To Build Up and Maintain the Fertility of the Soil

Practice No. 4 - Rate of payment: For each 100 lbs. of 20% superphosphate or its equivalent:

$0.75 in Aroostock and Washington Counties
$0.688 in all other counties

The application of at least 32 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial

grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, permanent pastures, or gardens for home use, or on green manure crops in orchards or established orchard, pasture, or hay land sod.

On livestock farms at least 25 percent of the phosphoric acid used under the program should be incorporated in the manure prior to storage or in the gutter or on dropping boards if the manure is hauled directly to the field. Payment will be allowed for the phosphoric acid of superphosphate used in the gutter or on the dropping board if the manure is not sold or applied to potatoes, commercial vegetables, wheat for grain, or corn for grain.

When phosphoric acid which is not used with manure is applied to a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used per acre over 20 pounds of phosphoric acid. Superphosphate which is furnished as conservation material should not be applied to nurse crops harvested for grain, unless it is applied with manure.

If the superphosphate used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 4A.

Applying Available Potash to Build Up and Maintain the Fertility of the Soil

Practice No. 5 - Rate of payment: 2.7 cents per pound of available potash

The application of at least 30 pounds per acre of available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, gardens for home use, or permanent pastures; or on established orchard, pasture, or hay land sod.

Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Practice No. 6 - Rate of payment:

For (1) Each ton of standard ground limestone, or

(2) When the limestone is below standard in calcium oxide equivalents, each 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents in ground limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all the fine material produced in the grinding, or in hydrated lime, or

(3) Each 4 cubic yards of pulp mill lime.

$4.50 in Knox, Lincoln, and Waldo Counties;
$5.00 in Kennebec and Sagadahoc Counties;
$5.50 in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, and York Counties;
$6.00 in Aroostook and Washington Counties.

(1) The application of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents to orchards, pasture land, or cropland which is not used for the production of potatoes.

(2) The application of not more than 600 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents to land in a potato rotation.

Payment will not be allowed for the application of liming material to land which is to be planted to potatoes in 1942 unless the material is applied prior to July 15, 1942. However, for any farm the county committee may approve the use of more than 600 pounds per acre or the application of the material after July 15, 1942, if they determine this to be good farm practice.

Payment will not be allowed for the application of any liming material which is disapproved by the county committee.

One hundred pounds of magnesium oxide is equivalent in neutralizing value to 140 pounds of calcium oxide.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which analyzes at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 40 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Recommended liming materials. Hydrated lime, ground limestone, marl, or wood ashes, pulp mill lime, dump lime, and other material if approved by the State committee.

If the liming material used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 6A.

Green Manure

Practice No. 7 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1942 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as winter green manure or cover crops.

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

In Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, and Waldo Counties, if the first crop of second-year clover is cut and left on land in a potato rotation and the second crop is plowed or disked under after August 15, 1942, payment will be allowed for the use of each crop as a green manure crop.

Payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth of the crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under. It is recommended that, insofar as possible, crops which otherwise might be plowed or disked under in 1942 be left on the land as a winter cover. On land subject to erosion, payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

Summer Green Manure Crops

Practice No. 8 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of a summer non-leguminous green manure crop. On land subject to erosion, payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

Stripcropping

Practice No. 9 - Rate of payment: $0.35 per acre

The planting of cropland in strips. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Payment will not be allowed unless operators carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Extension Service.

Contour Cultivation

Practice No. 10 - Rate of payment: $0.20 per acre

The farming of intertilled crops on the contour.

Payment will not be allowed unless operators carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Extension Service.

Constructing Diversion Ditches

Practice No. 11 - Rate of payment: $1.50 for each 100 linear feet

The construction of diversion ditches for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Terracing

Practice No. 12 - Rate of payment: $1.00 for each 100 linear feet

The construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided.

Payment will not be allowed unless operators carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Extension Service.

Contour Seeding

Practice No. 13 - Rate of payment: $0.15 per acre

The contour seeding of small grain crops and peas.

Payment will not be allowed unless the operators carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the State Extension Service.

Establishing Sod Waterways

Practice No. 14 - Rate of payment: $0.20 per 1,000 square feet

Establishing permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1942 or in cultivated orchards, or on any cropland where it is necessary to complete the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover in a waterway channel or terrace outlet.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice unless the waterway has as average width of 10 feet or more and the channel is sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall.

Mulching Orchards, Commercial Vegetable Land, and Strawberries

Practice No. 15 - Rate of Payment: $3 per ton

The application of at least 2 tons per acre of mulching material to orchards, strawberries, or commercial vegetable land in addition to leaving on the land all material produced thereon during 1942 from grasses, legumes or green manure or cover crops.

Mulching materials	Percentage of weight for credit
Air-dried straw	100
Air-dried tame or marsh hay	100
Green tame or marsh hay	50
Air-dried peat	100
Wet peat	50
Seaweed (dry)	100
Seaweed (wet)	25
Poultry litter (dry)	100
Poultry litter (wet)	50
Pea waste (wet)	50
Sawdust and shavings (dry)	100
Other materials approved by the State committee.	

Improving Woodlands

Practice No. 16 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. The approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice.

If pruning is done, it must be confined to pine or spruce not over 8 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

When white pine stands are improved, currant and gooseberry bushes should be removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

Planting Forest Trees

Practice No. 17 - Rate of payment: $7.50 per acre

The planting of forest trees of approved species at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

When white pine is planted, currant and gooseberry bushes should be removed from the area to be planted and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

Species approved for planting are white pine, red (Norway) pine, red spruce, Norway spruce, Scotch pine in mixed planting, and hybrid poplars. Other species must be approved by the State committee.

Removal of Diseased or Uneconomic Apple Trees

Practice No. 18 - Rate of payment:

Trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter, $0.30 per tree;
Trees over 12 inches but not over 20 inches in diameter, $0.50 per tree;
Trees over 20 inches in diameter, $0.75 per tree.

With the prior approval of the county committee, the removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment shall be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than $15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no potato or wheat allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotments should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes, or harvest more than 15 acres of wheat or his permitted acreage, whichever is larger.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

The amount of the soil-building payment will be found by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Any amount earned under practice No. 17 which is counted toward earning the soil-building allowance shall not be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

There will be added the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre of potatoes harvested over 3.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre of wheat on the farm harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the larger of 15 acres or the wheat allotment or permitted acreage, whichever is applicable.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ALLOTMENTS

In 1942 potato and wheat allotments and program yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-1941 is 3 acres or more and also on farms for which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

A wheat allotment will be set on each farm on which wheat was planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, 1941. Permitted acreages of wheat will be set on farms on which wheat will be seeded for harvest in 1942 for the first time since 1938.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with a potato or wheat allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payment computed for his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he harvests more potatoes or plants more wheat than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply:

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of $7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance.

A deduction of 4 percent of the maximum amount computed in connection with the potato and wheat allotments will be made for each 1 percent of the cropland on the farm by which the acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses on the farm is less than 25 percent of the cropland on the farm. Erosion-resisting crops and land uses may include only cropland which is devoted at some time in the program year to one or more of the following crops or uses:

Biennial or perennial legumes
Fall seeded small grains, other than wheat, not harvested for grain
Land on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop is grown
Perennial grasses
Ryegrass
Green manure crops
Winter legumes
Sweet clover
Forest trees

Land devoted to one or more of the above crops or land uses shall qualify toward meeting this requirement, regardless of any other use of such land except when interplanted with row crops.

Farms with Potato Allotments

A payment of _____ cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made on a potato allotment for a farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 and the operator of which did not harvest potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period. However, if the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's potato allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of potatoes harvested, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the potato allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested over the potato allotment.

If the farm has no wheat allotment or wheat is planted on the farm for harvest in 1942 for the first time since 1938, or the wheat allotment for the farm is 15 acres or less, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 15 acres of wheat or the permitted acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield of wheat for each excess acre.

Farms with Wheat Allotments

A payment of _____ cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment on a wheat allotment farm. However, if the acreage of wheat planted is less than 80 percent of the farm's wheat allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of wheat planted unless the county committee finds that the acreage of wheat planted is less than 80 percent of the wheat allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment. If the wheat allotment is 15 acres or less and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more or the county committee at the request of the farmer has classified the farm as a non-allotment farm, a deduction at 10 times the payment rate will be made only for the acreage of wheat harvested in excess of the larger of (1) 15 acres or (2) the wheat allotment or permitted acreage, whichever is applicable.

Acreage planted to wheat means (1) any acreage of land on which wheat is seeded (except when wheat is seeded in a mixture which contains at least 10 percent by weight of vetch or at least 25 percent by weight of winter barley or rye and the mixture may reasonably be expected to produce a crop containing such proportions of plants other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat for grain or seed) or (2) any acreage of land which is seeded to a wheat mixture designated under (1) above but on which a sufficient amount of the vetch, barley, or rye in the mixture fails to reach maturity or is otherwise in such condition that the crop can be harvested as wheat for grain or seed.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre harvested over 3.

DEDUCTION FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN PREVIOUS PROGRAM PRACTICES

Where the county committee, in accordance with the instructions of the State committee determines that (1) terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or pastures established under previous programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, (2) seedings of perennial legumes or grasses are destroyed after producers have been informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted

from payments which would otherwise be made with respect to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices.

ADJUSTMENT OF RATES

As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

Fred J. Nutter, Chairman
Robert H. Boothby
Frank W. Hussey
Harold J. Shaw
A. L. Deering, Director of Extension
State Committee

A. K. Gardner
Executive Assistant to State Committee

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

NER-610 - Massachusetts Issued September 25, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
~~Northeast Division~~

THE 1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR MASSACHUSETTS

All farmers in Massachusetts who cooperate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within allotments for potatoes and tobacco.

The 1942 program year begins September 1, 1941, and ends August 31, 1942.

Applications for payment under the 1942 program must be filed in the county office not later than March 31, 1943.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of $15 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice No. 16.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Massachusetts farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato and tobacco allotments. Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards or vineyards.

$1.00 times the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1940 on the farm if the acreage grown was 3 acres or more. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for processing, and sweet corn for processing.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland on the farm. The pasture land must be good enough to maintain during the usual pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

For any farm on which the sum of these items is $20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, vegetable, and orchard items.

For a nonallotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be $20.

For a potato or tobacco allotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, vegetable, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which $20 is more than the total allotment payment which could be earned on the farm.

With the prior approval of the State committee a group of farmers in any local area may combine all of the soil-building allowances on their farms for the performance of erosion control and forest tree planting and management practices on any farm or group of farms. The practice carried out must be unanimously approved in writing by the cooperating farmers. All such farmers must be participants in the 1942 program and the approved practice must be carried out on one or more of the farms in the group.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Massachusetts may carry out for payment under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance plus the additional $15 for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

On an allotment farm with a soil-building allowance less than $20, 70 percent of the payment may be used for materials if approved by the county committee.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Seeding Red or Alsike Clover

Practice No. 1 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The seeding of mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian red clover, or alsike clover, or of any combination of these clovers.

Seeding should be on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Seeding Alfalfa

Practice No. 2 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The seeding on land suited to the growth of alfalfa of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed, alone or in mixtures.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Practice No. 3 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds per acre of ladino or white Dutch clover.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Reseeding Pastures

Practice No. 4 - Rate of payment: 15 cents for each pound of seed

The application to depleted pastures of a pasture mixture containing at least one-fifth ladino or white Dutch clover seed in mixtures with grass or legume seed. No tillage is required.

Seedings should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Applying Superphosphate

Practice No. 5 - Rate of payment: For each 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent:

62.5 cents in Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Essex, Hampden, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties;
68.8 cents in Franklin, Hampshire, and Worcester Counties;
81.3 cents in Nantucket County;
87.5 cents in Dukes County.

The application of 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent to established hay land, pasture, or orchard sod, or to green manure crops in orchards; or in connection with the seeding of gardens for home use, clovers, clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure or cover crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures.

Payment will be allowed for phosphoric acid which is mixed as superphosphate with manure in the stable or on dropping boards in poultry houses if the manure is not to be sold or used on tobacco, potatoes, commercial vegetables, or corn for grain.

When superphosphate which is not mixed with manure is applied to a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used per acre over 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent. Superphosphate which is furnished as conservation material should not be applied to nurse crops harvested for grain unless it has been mixed with manure in the stable or on dropping boards in poultry houses.

If the superphosphate used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 5A.

Applying Potash

Practice No. 6 - Rate of payment: $1.35 for each 50 pounds of available potash

The application of available potash to established hay land, pasture, or orchard sod; or in connection with the seeding of gardens for home use, clovers, clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture mixtures.

Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Practice No. 7 - Rate of payment:

For each ton of standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, or 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in other liming material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding:

$3.50 - Berkshire County;
$4.00 - Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire Counties;
$5.00 - Bristol, Plymouth, and Worcester Counties;
$5.50 - Essex, Middlesex, and Norfolk Counties;
$6.00 - Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket Counties.

The application per acre of at least 750 pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of quicklime, or 1,000 pounds of other liming material to cropland, pasture lands, or orchards.

Standard ground limestone and standard ground oystershell mean ground limestone and ground oystershell which will analyze at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding. Calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent is found by multiplying the magnesium oxide content by 1.39 and adding the product to the calcium oxide content.

If the liming material used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 7A.

Green Manure Crops

Practice No. 8 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1942 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1942, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land.

Payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth of the crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under. It is recommended that insofar as possible crops which otherwise might be plowed or disked under in 1942 be left on the land as a winter cover. On land subject to erosion payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

Summer Green Manure Crops

Practice No. 9 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of a summer non-leguminous green manure crop. On land subject to erosion, payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

Seeding Winter Cover Crops

Practice No. 10 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The seeding of winter vetch and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. Rye or wheat may be used as a support crop.

Seeding Annual Ryegrass

Practice No. 11 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The seeding of annual ryegrass and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

Mulching Orchards and Vegetables

Practice No. 12 - Rate of payment: $3 per ton

The application of at least 2 tons per acre of air-dried straw or hay, or the equivalent, excluding barnyard and stable manure, to orchards, strawberries, and vegetables as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1942 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land.

Contour Orchard Planting

Practice No. 13 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

Planting fruit trees on the contour. Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee before performing this practice.

Removal of Diseased or Uneconomic Apple Trees

Practice No. 14 - Rate of payment:
Trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter, $0.30 per tree;
Trees over 12 inches but not over 20 inches in diameter, $0.50 per tree;
Trees over 20 inches in diameter, $0.75 per tree.

With prior approval of the county committee, the removal of diseased or uneconomic permanent live apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will not be made for the removal of trees less than 5 inches in diameter or for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees.

Not more than $15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

Special Requirement for Practices 15 and 16

Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with the advice of the Extension Forester.

Improving Woodlands

Practice No. 15 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Payment will not be made for improving white pine stands unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

The following are recommended as desirable species for development:

Basswood	Hemlock	Tulip poplar
Beech	Hickory	White ash
Black birch	Red maple	White birch
Black cherry	Red oak	White maple
Cedar	Red pine	White oak
Elm	Spruce (any kind)	White pine
Fir (any kind)	Sugar maple	Yellow birch

Planting Forest Trees

Practice No. 16 - Rate of payment: $7.50 per acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees or forest tree seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from damage by livestock grazing and fire and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment will not be made for planting white pine unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from the area to be planted and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

Species of trees approved for planting are red pine, white pine, balsam, fir, red spruce, white spruce, and Norway spruce. Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Forester, approves the selection.

Sanding Cranberry Bogs

Practice No. 17 - Rate of payment: $7.50 per acre

The application of sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land. The county committee will require proof of the amount of sand applied.

Improving Noncrop Open Pasture Land

Practice No. 18 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and, if necessary, leveling hummocks, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand.

Application of Borax

Practice No. 19 - Rate of payment: $1.50 for each 55 pounds of borax or equivalen

The application of borax or its equivalent in boron to or in connection with the seeding of perennial legumes, or cover crops in orchards or vineyards.

Special Requirement for Practices 20, 21, 22, and 23

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing any of these practices.

Contour Furrowing Noncrop Open Pasture Land

Practice No. 20 - Rate of payment: 2-1/2 cents for each 100 linear feet but not more than 50 cents per acre

Stripcropping

Practice No. 21 - Rate of payment: $0.35 per acre

The planting of cropland in strips on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Contour Farming

Practice No. 22 - Rate of payment: $0.20 per acre

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

Construction of Diversion Ditches

Practice No. 23 - Rate of payment: $1.50 for each 100 linear feet

The construction of diversion ditches for which proper outlets are provided.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no potato or tobacco allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the program year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotments should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes or more than his permitted acreage of tobacco.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

The amount of the soil-building payment will be found by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Any amount earned under practice No. 16 which is counted toward earning the soil-building allowance shall not be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

There will be added the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre of potatoes harvested over 3.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield for each acre of tobacco harvested over the permitted acreage of tobacco.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ALLOTMENTS

In 1942 potato and tobacco allotments and program yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-1941 is 3 acres or more and also on farms for which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

A tobacco allotment will be set on each farm which grew tobacco in one or more of the 5 years 1937-1941 and each farm on which tobacco will be produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with a potato or tobacco allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the program year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for his potato and tobacco allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he harvests more acres of potatoes or tobacco than he is allotted, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply:

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of $7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance.

A deduction of 4 percent of the maximum amount computed in connection with the potato and tobacco allotments will be made for each 1 percent of the cropland on the farm by which the acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses on the farm is less than 25 percent of the cropland on the farm. Erosion-resisting crops and land uses may include only cropland which is devoted at some time in the program year to one or more of the following crops or uses:

Biennial or perennial legumes	Cowpeas
Perennial grasses	Soybeans
Fall seeded small grains not harvested for grain	Ryegrass
	Green manure crops
Land on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop is grown	Winter legumes
	Sweet clover
	Forest trees

Land devoted to one or more of the above crops or land uses shall qualify toward meeting this requirement, regardless of any other use of such land except when interplanted with row crops.

Farms with Potato Allotments

A payment of ____ cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made on a potato allotment for a farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 and the operator of which did not harvest potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period. However, if the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's potato allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of potatoes

harvested, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the potato allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested over the potato allotment.

If there is no tobacco allotment on the farm and tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than his permitted acreage of tobacco. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield for each excess acre.

Farms with Tobacco Allotments

A payment of ____ cents per pound times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment. However, if the acreage of tobacco harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of tobacco harvested, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of tobacco harvested is less than 80 percent of the tobacco allotment because of flood, drought, hail, or plant bed diseases.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre over 3.

DEDUCTION FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN PREVIOUS PROGRAM PRACTICES

Where the county committee, in accordance with the instructions of the State committee determines that (1) terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or pastures established under previous programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, (2) seedings of perennial legumes or grasses are destroyed after producers have been informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made with respect to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices.

ADJUSTMENT OF RATES

As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming materials will be furnished in some counties in Massachusetts to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

Charlie B. Jordan, Chairman
Shaun Kelly
Harold F. Thompson
Arthur C. Bardwell
Melville G. Grey
W. A. Munson, Director of Extension
State Committee

S. R. Parker
Executive Assistant to the State Committee

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

NER-610 - New Hampshire Issued September 20, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

THE 1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

All farmers in New Hampshire who cooperate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within allotments for potatoes and tobacco.

The 1942 program year begins September 1, 1941, and ends August 31, 1942.

Applications for payment under the 1942 program must be filed in the county office not later than March 31, 1943.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of $15 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice No. 14.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each New Hampshire farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program, he should use, insofar as possible, practices under this program to supplement and increase the soil-building practices formerly used on his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato and tobacco allotments. Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees or bush fruits on the farm from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include non-bearing orchards.

$1.00 times the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1940 on the farm if the acreage grown was 3 acres or more. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for processing, and sweet corn for processing.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland on the farm. The pasture land must be good enough to maintain during the usual pasture season at least one animal for each 5 acres.

For any farm on which the sum of these items is $20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, vegetable, and orchard items.

For a nonallotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be $20.

For a potato allotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, vegetable, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which $20 is more than the potato allotment payment which could be earned on the farm.

With the prior approval of the State committee a group of farmers in any local area may combine all of the soil-building allowances on their farms for the performance of erosion control and forest tree planting and management practices on any farm or group of farms. The practice carried out must be unanimousl approved in writing by the cooperating farmers. All such farmers must be participants in the 1942 program and the approved practice must be carried out on one or more of the farms in the group.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New Hampshire may carry out for payment under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance plus the additional $15 for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Seeding Biennial Legumes

Practice No. 1 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The sowing of at least 8 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed, or the sowing of at least 5 pounds of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover, together with at least 10 pounds of timothy, timothy and redtop, or timothy and other grasses approved by the State committee. Payment will not be allowed for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1942.

One-half pound of alsike clover may be substituted for 1 pound of medium red clover alone or in mixtures. Alfalfa and sweet clover may be substituted pound for pound for not more than one-half the amount of red clover in mixture.

Other legume seed approved by the State committee may be substituted for medium red clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Seeding Perennial Legumes

Practice No. 2 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The sowing on suitable land of a mixture containing at least 10 pounds of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa or a mixture containing at least 2 pounds of ladino clover on cropland or in orchards. The alfalfa may be sown alone at the rate of at least 15 pounds per acre.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Seeding Permanent Pasture Mixtures

Practice No. 3 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

The seeding of a permanent pasture mixture of which at least 2 pounds per acre is white Dutch or ladino clover, or of which at least 1 pound is wild white clover. Five pounds of alfalfa seed may be substituted for 1 pound of white Dutch or ladino clover seed or for one-half pound of wild white clover seed.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Applying Superphosphate

Practice No. 4 - Rate of payment: For each 100 pounds of 20% superphosphate or its equivalent:

75 cents in Coos county
68.8 cents in all other counties

The application of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure

crops in orchards, gardens for home use, or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, or hay land sod, or green manure crops in orchards.

Payment may be made for superphosphate mixed with manure in the stable or on dropping boards if the manure is not to be sold or used on potatoes, commercial vegetables, tobacco, or corn for grain.

When superphosphate which is not mixed with manure is applied to a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used per acre over 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent. Superphosphate furnished as conservation material should not be applied unmixed with manure to nurse crops harvested for grain.

If the superphosphate used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 4A.

Applying Muriate of Potash

Practice No. 5 - Rate of payment: $1.62 for each 100 pounds of 60 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent

The application of available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, gardens for home use, or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, or hay land sod.

If the potash used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 5A.

Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Practice No. 6 - Rate of payment:

For each: (1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground or standard pulverized limestone;
(2) 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in hydrated lime or quicklime; or
(3) 1 1/2 yards of field-dug marl.

$4.50 in Sullivan County;
$5.00 in Belknap, Cheshire, Grafton, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford Counties;
$5.50 in Carroll and Coos Counties.

The application of liming material to cropland, pasture land, or orchards.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which analyzes at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, which is ground sufficiently fine so that in each ton at least 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine materials produced in grinding. Magnesium oxide will be given the weight of 1.39 in converting to calcium oxide equivalents.

If the liming material used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 6A.

Green Manure and Cover Crops

Practice No. 7 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1942 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1942, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land.

Payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth of the crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under. It is recommended that insofar as possible crops which otherwise might be plowed or disked under in 1942 be left on the land as a winter cover. On land subject to erosion, payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended when the following crops are to be used alone as green manure;

Crop	Amount	Crop	Amount
Soybeans	60 pounds	Field peas	90 pounds
Red clover (mammoth or medium)	10 pounds	Crimson clover	10 pounds
Vetch	30 pounds	Rye	60 pounds
		Winter barley	2-1/2 bushels

Other satisfactory cover crops may be used in amounts approved by the State committee.

Summer Green Manure Crops

Practice No. 8 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of a summer non-leguminous green manure crop. On land subject to erosion, payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended when the following crops are to be used alone as green manure:

Crop	Amount	Crop	Amount
Corn	30 pounds	Summer barley	2-1/2 bushels
Millet	30 pounds	Oats	2-1/2 bushels
Ryegrass	30 pounds	Buckwheat	72 pounds

Other satisfactory cover crops may be used in amounts approved by the State Committee.

Stripcropping

Practice No. 9 - Rate of payment: $0.35 per acre

The planting of cropland in strips on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close growing crops.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service before performing this practice.

Contour Cultivation

Practice No. 10 - Rate of payment: $0.20 per acre

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service before performing this practice.

Mulching Orchard and Vegetable Land

Practice No. 11 - Rate of payment: $3 per ton

The application to orchards, strawberries, or commercial vegetable land of not less than 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or hay or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard and stable manure. Payment will not be allowed for the practice if any of the materials produced on the land during 1942 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops or cover crops, or the mulching material, is taken from the land.

Recommended mulching materials	Percentage of weight for credit
1. Air-dried straw	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay	50
4. Seaweed (dry)	100
5. Seaweed (wet)	25
6. Laying house poultry litter (dry)	100
7. Laying house poultry litter (wet)	50
8. Other materials approved by the State committee	

Improving Woodlands

Practice No. 12 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management so as to obtain the greatest material value of the products therefrom now and in the future, which is approved in advance by the county committee and includes thinning, weeding, improvement or partial cutting, or any combination of these which is needed. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left free to grow and must be well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

When white pine stands are improved, currant and gooseberry bushes should be removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Practice No. 13 - Rate of payment: $0.35 per acre

The restoration of farm woodland, including sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture by keeping out domestic livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of farm woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep, or five goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, or 1941 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1942 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1942 program.

Planting Forest Trees

Practice No. 14 - Rate of payment: $7.50 per acre

The planting of forest trees of varieties approved by the State committee, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, in accordance with good forestry practice.

One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. However, not less than 200 trees may be counted in this manner. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

When plantings of white pine are made, currant and gooseberry bushes should be removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

Construction of Diversion Ditches

Practice No. 15 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per 100 linear feet

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service before performing this practice.

Construction of Riprap

Practice No. 16 - Rate of payment: $0.50 per sq. yd. of exposed surface

Construction of riprap of rock or other suitable material specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service before performing this practice.

Removal of Diseased or Uneconomic Apple Trees

Practice No. 17 - Rate of payment:
Trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter, $0.30 per tree;
Trees over 12 inches but not over 20 inches in diameter, $0.50 per tree;
Trees over 20 inches in diameter, $0.75 per tree.

With the prior approval of the county committee, the removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior qualit

Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. No payment shall be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than $15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the program year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotments should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

The amount of the soil-building payment will be found by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Any amount earned under practice No. 14 which is counted toward earning the soil-building allowance shall not be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

There will be added the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre of potatoes harvested over 3.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ALLOTMENTS

In 1942 potato allotments and program yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-1941 is 3 acres or more and also on farms for which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

Farmers in Cheshire County who grow tobacco should get information about the tobacco provisions of the program for the county office.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON POTATO ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with a potato allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payment computed for his potato allotment. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he harvests more potatoes than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with a potato allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of $7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance.

A payment of ____ cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made on a potato allotment for a farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 and the operator of which did not harvest potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period. However, if the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's potato allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of potatoes harvested, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the potato allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested over the potato allotment.

A deduction of 4 percent of the maximum amount computed in connection with the potato allotment will be made for each 1 percent of the cropland on the farm by which the acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses on the farm is less than 25 percent of the cropland on the farm. Erosion-resisting crops and land uses may include only cropland which is devoted at some time in the program year to one or more of the following crops or uses:

Perennial grasses
Soybeans
Ryegrass
Cowpeas
Winter legumes
Forest trees
Biennial or perennial legumes
Green manure crops
Fall seeded small grains not harvested for grain
Sweet clover
Land on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop is grown

Land devoted to one or more of the above crops or land uses shall qualify toward meeting this requirement, regardless of any other use of such land except when interplanted with row crops.

DEDUCTION FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN PREVIOUS PROGRAM PRACTICES

Where the county committee, in accordance with the instructions of the State committee determines that (1) terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or pastures established under previous programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, (2) seedings of perennial legumes or grasses are destroyed after producers have been informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made with respect to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices.

ADJUSTMENT OF RATES

As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate, liming material, and potash will be furnished to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

J. Ralph Graham, Chairman
Paul E. Sargeant
Alfred E. Houston
Alfred H. Fletcher
H. B. Stevens, Acting Director of Extension
State Committee

Earl P. Robinson
Executive Assistant to State Committee

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

THE 1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR NEW JERSEY

All farmers in New Jersey who cooperate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within allotments for potatoes and wheat.

The 1942 program year begins November 1, 1941, and ends October 31, 1942.

Applications for payment under the 1942 program must be filed in the county office not later than March 31, 1943.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of $15 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice No. 13.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each New Jersey farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato and wheat allotments. Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and vineyards.

$1.00 times the acreage of commercial vegetables normally grown on the farm if the acreage normally grown is 3 acres or more. There will be no commercial vegetable allotment in 1942. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweetpotatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for processing, and sweet corn for processing.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland on the farm. The pasture land must be good enough to maintain during the usual pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

For any farm on which the sum of these items is $20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, vegetable, and orchard items.

For a nonallotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be $20.

For a potato or wheat allotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, vegetable, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which $20 is more than the total allotment payment which could be earned on the farm.

With the prior approval of the State committee a group of farmers in any local area may combine all of the soil-building allowances on their farms for the performance of erosion control and forest tree planting and management practices on any farm or group of farms. The practice carried out must be unanimously approved in writing by the cooperating farmers. All such farmers must be participants in the 1942 program and the approved practice must be carried out on one or more of the farms in the group.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New Jersey may carry out for payment under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance plus the additional $15 for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

No credit for seeding will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Seeding Perennial Legumes

Practice No. 1 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The sowing per acre of (1) at least 12 pounds of alfalfa seed from Kansas, Utah, or a State farther north, or Canada, alfalfa seed bearing the State certification tag identifying it as Grimm alfalfa seed, or seed from other areas approved by the State committee; (2) any mixture containing per acre at least 8 pounds of such alfalfa seed and at least 4 pounds of other legume seed; or (3) at least 2 pounds of ladino clover alone or in mixtures. The seeding shall be made on cropland on which a good seed bed is prepared.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Practice No. 2 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

The sowing for pasture on a properly prepared seed bed of at least 10 pounds per acre of a pasture mixture containing at least 5 pounds of perennial grasses and at least 5 pounds of biennial or perennial legumes of which at least 2 pounds must be ladino or white clover, or any other mixture containing at least 2 pounds of ladino or white clover recommended by the State College of Agriculture and approved by the State Committee. The seeding shall be made on land on which a suitable seed bed was prepared.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Seeding Biennial Legumes

Practice No. 3 - Rate of Payment: $0.75 per acre

The seeding of (1) at least 8 pounds per acre of hardy domestic (unstained) or Canadian (stained 1 percent violet) red clover or its equivalent, alone, or (2) at least 5 pounds of such clover seed in mixtures with grasses or other clovers.

Three pounds of alsike clover shall be considered the equivalent of 5 pounds of red clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Green Manure Crops

Practice No. 4 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1942 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as winter green manure crops.

Payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth of the crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under. It is recommended that, insofar as possible, crops which otherwise might be plowed or disked under in 1942 be left on the land as a winter cover. On land subject to erosion, payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

If the crop is grown from a biennial or perennial grass or legume sod in an orchard and has not been harvested in 1942, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under, even though a crop has been harvested from the sod in previous years.

Summer Green Manure Crops

Practice No. 5 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of a summer non-leguminous green manure crop. On land subject to erosion, payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

Seeding Winter Cover Crops

Practice No. 6 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The seeding of winter vetch, or crimson clover, or a mixture of these, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. Rye or wheat or other suitable crop may be used as a support crop for vetch.

Seeding Annual Ryegrass

Practice No. 7 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The seeding of domestic ryegrass and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

Reseeding Depleted Pastures

Practice No. 8 - Rate of payment: 15 cents per pound

Reseeding depleted pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes or approved pasture mixtures. However, payment will not be made for the application of more than 20 pounds per acre.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

Operators should obtain instructions for performing this practice from the county committee or the county agricultural agent.

Mulching Orchard and Vegetable Land

Practice No. 9 - Rate of payment: $3.00 per ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material approved by the State committee, excluding barnyard and stable manure, to orchards, strawberries or commercial vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1942 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, must be left on the land.

Recommended mulching material	Percentage of weight for credit
1. Air dried straw	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay	50
4. Other materials approved by the State committee	

Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Practice No. 10 - Rate of payment:

For: (1) 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone, or
(2) 1,100 pounds of ground oystershell, or
(3) 700 pounds of hydrated lime, or
(4) 1,250 pounds of limestone meal, or
(5) 3,000 pounds of acetylene waste lime.

$2.50 in Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean, and Salem Counties
$2.25 in Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Essex, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset, Passaic, and Union Counties
$2.00 in Morris, Sussex, and Warren Counties

The application per acre of at least 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone, 1,100 pounds of ground oystershell, 700 pounds of hydrated lime, 1,250 pounds of limestone meal, or 3,000 pounds of acetylene waste lime to pasture land, cropland, or orchards.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total magnesium and calcium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

Applying Available Phosphoric Acid

Practice No. 11 - Rate of payment: $0.625 for each 20 pounds

The application of at least 16 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial

grasses, lespedeza, annual ryegrass, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures, or on established orchard, pasture, or hay land sods, or on green manure crops in orchards.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 20 pounds per acre.

Applying Available Potash

Practice No. 12 - Rate of payment: $1.35 for each 50 pounds

The application of available potash in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, lespedeza, annual ryegrass, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or on established orchard, pasture or hay land sods, or on green manure crops in orchards.

Planting Forest Trees

Practice No. 13 - Rate of payment: $7.50 per acre

The planting of forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre on suitable land. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each will be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Operators should obtain instructions for performing this practice from the county committee or the county agricultural agent.

Approved varieties for planting are:

Black locust	Red oak	Tulip poplar
Black walnut	Red pine	White ash
Norway spruce	Scotch pine	White oak
		White pine

The following varieties are approved for south Jersey only: Loblolly pine, short leaf pine, and white cedar.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee approves the selection.

Hardwood species should be 1- or 2-year seedlings. Evergreens should be 2-year seedlings or transplants.

April is the preferable planting month for north Jersey. March or April is preferable for south Jersey. October or November is the second choice.

Woodland Management

Practice No. 14 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes thinning or pruning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval from the county committee and must carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service.

Desirable species for development are those named in practice No. 13.

Sanding Cranberry Bogs

Practice No. 15 - Rate of payment: $7.50 per acre

The application of sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require proof of the number of cubic yards of sand applied per acre.

Continuous Flooding of Cranberry Bogs

Practice No. 16 - Rate of payment: $7.50 per acre

Flooding fruiting cranberry bogs before January 1, 1942, and holding the water on such bogs continuously until July 5, 1942.

Stripcropping

Practice No. 17 - Rate of payment: $0.35 per acre

The establishment and maintenance of alternate contour strips of intertilled and close-growing crops. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

Contour Farming

Practice No. 18 - Rate of payment: $0.20 per acre

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

Terracing

Practice No. 19 - Rate of payment: $0.75 for each 100 linear feet

The construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the County Committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

Constructing Diversion Ditches

Practice No. 20 - Rate of payment: $1.50 for each 100 linear feet

The construction of diversion ditches for which proper outlets are provided. This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee and based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service.

Contour Seeding

Practice No. 21 - Rate of payment: $0.15 per acre

The contour seeding of small grain crops, millets, soybeans, and peas, when drilled in areas where such crops are not ordinarily seeded on the contour.

Contour Furrowing Noncrop Open Pasture Land

Practice No. 22 - Rate of payment: $0.025 per 100 linear feet but not to exceed $0.75 per acre

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Improving Noncrop Open Pasture Land

Practice No. 23 - Rate of payment: $3.00 per acre

With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand.

Establishing Sod Waterways

Practice No. 24 - Rate of payment: $0.25 per 100 linear feet

Establishing permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1942 or in cultivated orchards.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice unless the waterway has an average width of 10 feet or more and the channel is sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall.

Removal of Diseased or Uneconomic Apple Trees

Practice No. 25 - Rate of payment:	Trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter,	$0.30 per tree
	Trees over 12 inches but not over 20 inches in diameter,	$0.50 per tree
	Trees over 20 inches in diameter,	$0.75 per tree

With prior approval of the county committee, the removal of diseased or uneconomic permanent live apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will not be made for the removal of trees less than 5 inches in diameter or for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees.

Not more than $15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no potato or wheat allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotments should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes, or harvest more than 15 acres of wheat or his permitted acreage, whichever is larger.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

The amount of the soil-building payment will be found by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Any amount earned under practice No. 13 which is counted toward earning the soil-building allowance shall not also be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

There will be added the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre of potatoes harvested over 3.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre of wheat on the farm harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the larger of 15 acres or the wheat allotment or permitted acreage, whichever is applicable.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

In 1942 potato and wheat allotments and program yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-1941 is 3 acres or more and also on farms for which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

A wheat allotment will be set on each farm on which wheat was planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, 1941. Permitted acreages of wheat will be set on farms on which wheat will be seeded for harvest in 1942 for the first time since 1938.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with a potato or wheat allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payment computed for his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he harvests more potatoes or plants more wheat than he is allotted, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply:

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of $7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance.

A deduction of 4 percent of the maximum amount computed in connection with the potato and wheat allotments will be made for each 1 percent of the cropland on the farm by which the acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses on the farm is less than 25 percent of the cropland on the farm. Erosion-resisting crops and land uses may include only cropland which is devoted at some time in the program year to one or more of the following crops or uses:

Biennial or perennial legumes
Perennial grasses
Fall seeded small grains, other than wheat, not harvested for grain
Land on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop is grown
Cowpeas
Soybeans
Ryegrass
Winter legumes
Sweet clover
Green manure crops

Land devoted to one or more of the above crops or land uses shall qualify toward meeting this requirement, regardless of any other use of such land, except when interplanted with row crops.

Farms with Potato Allotments

A payment of ____ cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made on a potato allotment for a farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 and the operator of which did not harvest potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period. However, if the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's potato allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of potatoes harvested, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the potato allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested over the potato allotment.

If the farm has no wheat allotment or wheat is planted on the farm for harvest in 1942 for the first time since 1938, or the wheat allotment for the farm is 15 acres or less, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 15 acres of wheat or the permitted acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield of wheat for each excess acre.

Farms with Wheat Allotments

A payment of ____ cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment on a wheat allotment farm. However, if the acreage of wheat planted is less than 80 percent of the farm's wheat allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of wheat planted unless the county committee finds that the acreage of wheat planted is less than 80 percent of the wheat allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment. If the wheat allotment is 15 acres or less and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more or the county committee at the request of the farmer has classified the farm as a non-allotment farm, a deduction of 10 times the payment rate will be made only for the acreage of wheat harvested in excess of the larger of (1) 15 acres or (2) the wheat allotment or permitted acreage, whichever is applicable.

Acreage planted to wheat means (1) any acreage of land on which wheat is seeded (except when wheat is seeded in a mixture which contains at least 10 percent by weight of vetch or at least 25 percent by weight of winter barley or rye and the mixture may reasonably be expected to produce a crop containing such proportions of plants other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat for grain or seed) or (2) any acreage of land which is seeded to a wheat mixture designated under (1) above but on which a sufficient amount of the vetch, barley, or rye in the mixture fails to reach maturity or is otherwise in such condition that the crop can be harvested as wheat for grain or seed.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre over 3.

DEDUCTION FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN PREVIOUS PROGRAM PRACTICES

Where the county committee, in accordance with the instructions of the State committee determines that (1) terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or pastures established under previous programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, (2) seedings of perennial legumes or grasses are destroyed after producers have been informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made with respect to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices.

ADJUSTMENT OF RATES

As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

- - - - - - -

If there is any doubt in any producer's mind relative to any phase of this program, consult the county office.

Chas. A. Collins, Chairman
Kenneth S Roberts
Theodore H. Dilts
James C. Ewart
Jacob A Blakeslee
Laurence A Bevan, Director of Extension
State Committee

Charles A. Thompson
Executive Assistant to the State Committee

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Issued September 26, 1941

NER-610 - New York

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

THE 1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR NEW YORK

All farmers in New York who cooperate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within allotments for potatoes, tobacco, and wheat.

The 1942 program year begins September 1, 1941, and ends August 31, 1942.

Applications for payment under the 1942 program must be filed in the county office not later than March 31, 1943.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of $15 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice No. 14.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each New York farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments. Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

$1.00 times the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1940 on the farm if the acreage grown was 3 acres or more. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweetpotatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloups, strawberries,

and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for processing and sweet corn for processing.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland on the farm. The pasture land must be good enough to maintain during the usual pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

For any farm on which the sum of these items is $20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, vegetable, and orchard items.

For a nonallotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be $20.

For a potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, vegetable, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which $20 is more than the total allotment payment which could be earned on the farm.

With the prior approval of the State committee a group of farmers in any local area may combine all of the soil-building allowances on their farms for the performance of erosion control and forest tree planting and management practices on any farm or group of farms. The practice carried out must be unanimously approved in writing by the cooperating farmers. All such farmers must be participants in the 1942 program and the approved practice must be carried out on one or more of the farms in the group.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New York may carry out for payment under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance plus the additional $15 for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Payment will be allowed for any of the following seeding practices Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, provided at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent are applied to the same land in 1942 at or before the time of seeding, or satisfactory evidence is presented to the county committee that this amount of material was applied to the same land after July 15, 1941, in preparation for the seeding, and provided the seeding is not plowed or disked under for a green manure crop in 1942.

The equivalents of 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate are:

200 pounds of 30 percent superphosphate, or
*300 pounds of 0-20-10 mixed fertilizer, or
*300 pounds of 2-20-10 mixed fertilizer, or
375 pounds of 4-16-4 mixed fertilizer, or
500 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer, or
*600 pounds of 5-10-5 mixed fertilizer.

Applying the amount in any one of the above materials or its equivalent per acre will meet the requirements.

By red clover or alfalfa seed, as mentioned in practices Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, is meant any such seed grown in New York, any New England State, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, counties in Oregon and Washington east of the Cascade Mountains, or Canada, or genuine Grimm alfalfa seed from any source.

Seeding Legumes and Grasses

Practice No. 1 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The seeding of alsike clover, red clover, or alfalfa in mixtures. At least 15 pounds per acre of a mixture of these legumes and timothy or other grasses shall be used, and the mixture shall contain at least 6 pounds per acre of any one, or a combination of alsike clover, red clover, or alfalfa seed. The timothy or other grasses may have been seeded in the fall of 1941.

Seeding mixtures recommended for 1942 by the Department of Agronomy of the New York State College of Agriculture and approved by the State committee which will qualify for payment under this practice are as follows:

For use when seeding is to be left for:		Pounds per acre
2 years	Red clover	6
	Alsike	4
	Timothy	8
	Total	18

*These will also qualify for payment for potash under practice No. 8.

For use when seeding is to be left for:		Pounds per acr
2 years for wet land	(Red clover	3
	(Alsike clover	5
	(Timothy	5
	(Redtop	3
	Total	16

If hay is to be cut for more than 2 years, add 1 pound of ladino white clover to the above mixture.

3 to 5 years . . .	(Alfalfa	6
	(Red clover	4
	(Alsike clover	2
	(Timothy	6
	Total	18

The above mixture is for soil farily well suited to alfalfa.

3 to 5 years . . .	(Alfalfa	8
	(Timothy	8
	Total	16
5 to 10 years . .	(Alfalfa	4
	(Red clover	3
	(Alsike	2
	(Ladino white clover	1
	(Timothy	8
	(Redtop	2
	Total	20
2 years hay . . .	(Alsike clover	8
	(Timothy	8
	Total	16

Seeding Legumes

Practice No. 2 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The seeding of at least 8 pounds per acre of alsike clover, or of at least 10 pounds of red clover, or a mixture of 10 pounds of these. Alfalfa may be substituted in a mixture for either of these clovers, but may not be seeded alone under this practice. Timothy and other grasses may be used in addition to the legumes.

Seeding mixture recommended for 1942 by the Department of Agronomy of the New York State College of Agriculture and approved by the State committee which will qualify for payment under this practice is as follows:

		Pounds per acre
1 year hay	(Red clover	8
	(Alsike	4
	Total	12

Seeding Sweetclover

Practice No. 3 - Rate of payment: $0.50 per acre

The seeding of at least 12 pounds per acre of hulled sweetclover seed alone or in mixtures.

Seeding Alfalfa or Ladino Clover

Practice No. 4 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The seeding per acre of at least 12 pounds of alfalfa seed alone or in mixtures.

-OR-

The seeding of ladino clover by including at least 2 pounds of ladino clover seed in any mixture qualifying under practice 1 or by substituting 2 pounds of ladino clover seed for an equal amount of any of the legume seeds in such a mixture.

Amounts of alfalfa seed recommended by the Department of Agronomy of the New York State College of Agriculture and approved by the State committee are:

	Pounds per acre
Alfalfa, without nurse crop	12
Alfalfa, with nurse crop	15

If the alfalfa hay is to be used for feeding on the farm, the following mixture or a mixture containing alfalfa recommended under practice No. 1 should be used:

Alfalfa grass mixture:	Pounds per acre
Smooth Broome grass, orchard grass, or timothy . .	8
Alfalfa	12
Total	20

The above mixture is suited for hay or summer pasture as desired on good alfalfa land. It is drought resistant and may be left down for from 5 to 8 years.

Seeding Pastures

Practice No. 5 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

The seeding of one of the following permanent pasture mixtures, on land prepared by harrowing or plowing, or an equivalent amount of any other mixture recommended by the State committee with the approval of the Regional Director.

Cornell utility mixture:	Pounds per acre
Timothy	6
Redtop	2
Kentucky bluegrass	4
Mammoth red clover	3

Cornell utility mixture:(Cont.)	Pounds per acr
Alsike clover	3
Ladino white clover	1
*Canada bluegrass	3
Total	22

The above mixture should be used where the fertility of the soil is low to medium, and the soil is not suited to alfalfa. It may be seeded either alone or with a nurse crop. When desired, hay or grass silage may be cut for one or two years.

Cornell general-purpose mixture:	Pounds per acr
Timothy	8
Kentucky bluegrass	6
Alfalfa	4
Medium red clover	2
Alsike clover	1
Ladino white clover	1
Total	22

The above mixture should be used where the soil is high in fertility, well supplied with lime and adapted to alfalfa. It may be seeded either alone or with a nurse crop. When desired, hay or grass silage may be cut for one or two years.

Cornell special pasture mixture:	Pounds per acre
Timothy	6
Kentucky bluegrass	8
**Canada bluegrass	2
Rough stalked meadow grass	1
**Perennial ryegrass	5
Yellow trefoil (Black Medic)	2
Wild white clover	1
Total	25

The above mixture is for soils with a high fertility level. It should not be seeded on droughty soils. It is essential that good grazing management practices be followed. The seeding should be made in April or early May and without a nurse crop. It should be used exclusively for grazing.

Cornell poultry range mixture:	Pounds per acre
Kentucky bluegrass	6
Rough stalked meadow grass	6
Perennial ryegrass	6
Ladino white clover	2
Total	20

This mixture is recommended for poultry ranges.

*An equal amount of Kentucky bluegrass seed may be substituted for Canada bluegrass seed, when necessary.

**An equal amount of Kentucky bluegrass seed may be substituted for the Canada bluegrass seed and the perennial ryegrass seed when necessary.

(Practice No. 5 - Continued)

Dry-land mixtures:	Pounds per acre
Orchard grass	10
Timothy	5
Perennial ryegrass	5
Yellow trefoil (Black Medic)	2
Ladino white clover	2
Total	24

Orchard grass	8
Timothy	6
Ladino white clover	2
Total	16

The above two mixtures are adapted to dry soil conditions and should prove of value for supplemental late summer grazing.

Seeding Wild White Clover or Ladino Clover

Practice No. 6 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The seeding on established pastures of at least 1 pound of wild white clover seed per acre having a certificate of origin approved by the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture; or the seeding of at least 1 pound of ladino clover seed per acre.

Applying Superphosphate

Practice No. 7 - Rate of payment:

For each 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or equivalent:

62.5 cents in Albany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Columbia, Dutchess, Erie, Genesee, Greene, Monroe, Nassau, Niagara, Orange, Orleans, Suffolk, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester, Wyoming, and Putnam Counties;

68.8 cents in Allegany, Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Oswego, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, and Yates Counties.

The application of at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) to established pastures, hay lands, or orchard sods, or to green manure or cover crops in commercial orchards, or (3) in connection with the seeding of winter vetch to be used as a winter cover crop or the seeding of green manure or cover crops in commercial orchards.

When superphosphate purchased by the farmer is used on a nurse crop harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount over 100 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent. Superphosphate which is furnished as conservation material by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be applied to nurse crops harvested for grain except as provided below.

In the counties of Albany, Broome, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Putnam, Oneida, Orange, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester, payment will also be allowed for the use of superphosphate in stables or poultry houses to reinforce manure provided the manure is not sold but is used on the farm and the rate of application is at least three hundred pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent. Superphosphate when so used in connection with manure may be applied on any crops other than potatoes, commercial vegetables, corn for grain, wheat for grain, or tobacco, and payment may be allowed for the full amount applied. In these counties superphosphate which is furnished as conservation material by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and used as a preservative for manure may be used with all grain nurse crops except wheat.

If the superphosphate used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 7A.

Most New York soils need phosphorus and it is most economical when used as superphosphate. Superphosphate aids the growth of clovers and alfalfa and helps to prevent winter-killing. Superphosphate does not increase the need for lime.

Applying Muriate of Potash

Practice No. 8 - Rate of payment: $1.35 for each 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent

The application of at least 60 pounds per acre of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) for improving established hay lands or pastures, or (3) in connection with the seeding of vetch to be used as a winter cover crop. However, payment will not be allowed for the potash unless at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent are applied to the same land. These equivalents are listed preceding practice 1.

Clovers and alfalfa need potash as well as phosphorus. Sandy and gravelly soils generally need potash. When it is not supplied by using manure, it may be applied in the commercial form.

Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Practice No. 9 - Rate of payment:

For each: 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone;
1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone, other than standard, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in grinding;
1,500 pounds of hydrated lime;
1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

$2.75 in Genesee County;
$3.00 in Columbia, Dutchess, Niagara, Orleans, and Rensselaer Counties;
$3.25 in Madison, Monroe, and Oneida Counties;
$3.50 in Albany, Chenango, Cortland, Erie, Greene, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Montgomery, Putnam, Onondaga, Orange, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Ulster, Wayne, and Westchester Counties;
$3.75 in Fulton, Livingston, Oswego, Otsego, Washington, and Wyoming Counties;
$4.00 in Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Delaware, Ontario, St. Lawrence, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, and Yates Counties;
$4.25 in Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Franklin, and Steuben Counties;
$4.50 in Clinton, Essex, Nassau, Richmond, and Suffolk Counties.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 2,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone, or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, or 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

- OR -

The application to land used for the production of potatoes or commercial vegetables of at least one-half of the above amounts.

Standard pulverized limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium and magnesium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

If the liming material used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 9A.

Clover and alfalfa grow best on soils containing lots of lime. Good clover and alfalfa help the crops planted after them. Lime and phosphorus together are often needed for best results. Lime should not be used on soils which are already sweet. A soil test will tell you if lime is needed. Lime applied at least a year ahead of seeding gives best result.

Green Manure Crops

Practice No. 10 - Rate of Payment: $1.50 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1942, and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as winter cover crops on any land.

For crops which normally winter-kill, payment will be allowed if a good stand and a good growth of the crop was left on the land during the winter of 1941-42 instead of plowing or disking it under. It is recommended that insofar as possible crops which otherwise might be plowed or disked under be left on the land as a winter cover. On land subject to erosion payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

In orchards where there is a good established sod and where at least 200 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda or its equivalent have been evenly distributed over each acre under the 1942 program, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving all the grass and legumes on the land even though a crop of hay may have been harvested in previous years.

Summer Green Manure Crops

Practice No. 11 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of a summer non-leguminous green manure crop. On land subject to erosion payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

Seeding Winter Vetch

Practice No. 12 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

Seeding inoculated winter vetch and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. It is recommended that the vetch be seeded prior to October 15, 1941, at the rate of at least 25 pounds per acre with a supporting crop such as rye or wheat.

Mulching Orchard Land or Vegetable Land

Practice No. 13 - Rate of payment: $3 per ton

The application as a mulch to orchard land, strawberries, or land in perennial commercial vegetables of at least 2 tons per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard manure, stable manure, and

any materials grown in orchards. The amount applied on any area must be sufficient to establish a mulch. Payment will not be allowed if any of the mulching material or material produced on the land during 1942 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops is taken from the land. The crops produced on the land and the mulching material may be plowed or disked into the soil.

Planting Forest Trees

Practice No. 14 - Rate of payment: $7.50 per acre

The planting of nursery-grown forest-tree transplants or seedlings or lifted wild stock at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet, on open farm land. Payment will not be allowed for white-pine plantings unless currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the plantings are removed. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cared for in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Balsam fir, basswood, black cherry, black locust, bitternut hickory, European larch, Jack pine, Japanese larch, Norway spruce, red oak, red pine, Scotch pine, sugar maple, white ash, white cedar, white pine, and white spruce.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture, approves the selection.

Woodland Management

Practice No. 15 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. Livestock must be excluded from the improved area. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Payment will not be made for improving white pine stands unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Practice No. 16 - Rate of payment: $0.35 for each acre

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock and protecting such woodland from fire.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep, or five goats or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, or 1941 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1942 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1942 program.

Planting Shrub Windbreaks on Muck Land

Practice No. 17 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The planting on muck land of shrubs not more than 1 foot apart, in parallel rows not more than 250 feet apart. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee, based on the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Maintaining Shrub Windbreaks on Muck Land

Practice No. 18 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The maintenance of shrub windbreaks which are not over 10 years old and which have been planted in accordance with the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture. Maintenance shall include replacing dead shrubs; pruning or cutting back live shrubs when necessary, so that sufficient thickness and vigor of growth for adequate protection against erosion may be assured; and other measures necessary to maintain a well-kept, effective hedge. Payment will be allowed only if, on inspection, the windbreaks are found to be thick, well kept, and solidly planted with live shrubs.

Contour Stripcropping

Practice No. 19 - Rate of payment: $0.35 for each acre

The establishment of alternate contour strips of intertilled and close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Constructing Diversion Ditches

Practice No. 20 - Rate of payment: $1.50 for each 100 linear feet

The construction of diversion ditches for which proper outlets are provided. This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Construction of Riprap to Prevent Erosion

Practice No. 21 - Rate of payment: $0.50 per square yard of exposed surface

The construction of a riprap of rocks or other suitable material along an active stream to control the erosion of farm land.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Contour Furrowing Noncrop Open Pasture Land

Practice No. 22 - Rate of payment: 2 1/2 cents for each 100 linear feet but not more than 50 cents per acre

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Contour Planting of Orchards and Vineyards

Practice No. 23 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

Planting orchards and vineyards on the contour where because of slope it is necessary to prevent erosion. This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Removal of Diseased or Uneconomic Apple Trees

Practice No. 24 - Rate of payment:
Trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter, $0.30 per tree;
Trees over 12 inches but not over 20 inches in diameter, $0.50 per tree;
Trees over 20 inches in diameter, $0.75 per tree.

With the prior approval of the county committee, the complete removal of diseased or uneconomic permanent live apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Trees may be uprooted or cut off close to the ground. Payment will not be made for the removal of trees less than 5 inches in diameter or for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees.

Not more than $15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

Improving Noncrop Open Pasture Land

Practice No. 25 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless, where needed, sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed are applied to obtain a good stand.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the program year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotments should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes, more than his permitted acreage of tobacco, or more than 15 acres of wheat or his permitted acreage, whichever is larger.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

The amount of the soil-building payment will be found by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Any amount earned under practice No. 14 which is counted toward earning the soil-building allowance shall not be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

There will be added the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre of potatoes harvested over 3.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield for each acre of tobacco harvested over the permitted acreage of tobacco.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre of wheat on the farm harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the larger of 15 acres or the wheat allotment or permitted acreage, whichever is applicable.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ALLOTMENTS

In 1942 potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments and program yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-1941 is 3 acres or more and also on farms for which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

A tobacco allotment will be set on each farm which grew tobacco in one or more of the 5 years 1937-1941 and each farm on which tobacco will be produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936.

A wheat allotment will be set on each farm on which wheat was planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, 1941. Permitted acreages of wheat will be set on farms on which wheat will be seeded for harvest in 1942 for the first time since 1938.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with a potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the program year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for his potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he harvests more acres of potatoes or tobacco or plants more wheat than he is allotted, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply:

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of $7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance.

A deduction of 4 percent of the maximum amount computed in connection with the potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments will be made for each 1 percent of the cropland on the farm by which the acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses on the farm is less than 25 percent of the cropland on the farm. Erosion-resisting crops and land uses may include only cropland which is devoted at some time in the program year to one or more of the following crops or uses:

Biennial or perennial legumes	Cowpeas
Perennial grasses	Soybeans
Fall seeded small grains, other than wheat, not harvested for grain	Ryegrass
Land on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop is grown	Green manure crops
	Winter legumes
	Sweet clover
	Forest trees

Land devoted to one or more of the above crops or land uses shall qualify toward meeting this requirement, regardless of any other use of such land except when interplanted with row crops.

Farms with Potato Allotments

A payment of ____ cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made on a potato allotment for a farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 and the operator of which did not harvest potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period. However, if the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's potato allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of potatoes harvested, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the potato allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested over the potato allotment.

If there is no tobacco allotment on the farm and tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than his permitted acreage of tobacco. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield for each excess acre.

If the farm has no wheat allotment or wheat is planted on the farm for harvest in 1942 for the first time since 1938, or the wheat allotment for the farm is 15 acres or less, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 15 acres of wheat or the permitted acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield of wheat for each excess acre.

Farms with Tobacco Allotments

A payment of _____ cents per pound times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment. However, if the acreage

of tobacco harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of tobacco harvested, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of tobacco harvested is less than 80 percent of the tobacco allotment because of flood, drought, hail, or plant bed diseases.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre harvested over 3.

If the farm has no wheat allotment or wheat is planted on the farm for harvest in 1942 for the first time since 1938, or the wheat allotment for the farm is 15 acres or less, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 15 acres of wheat or the permitted acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield of wheat for each excess acre.

Farms with Wheat Allotments

A payment of ____ cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment on a wheat allotment farm. However, if the acreage of wheat planted is less than 80 percent of the farm's wheat allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of wheat planted unless the county committee finds that the acreage of wheat planted is less than 80 percent of the wheat allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment. If the wheat allotment is 15 acres or less and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more or the county committee at the request of the farmer has classified the farm as a non-allotment farm, a deduction at 10 times the payment rate will be made only for the acreage of wheat harvested in excess of the larger of (1) 15 acres or (2) the wheat allotment or permitted acreage, whichever is applicable.

Acreage planted to wheat means (1) any acreage of land on which wheat is seeded (except when wheat is seeded in a mixture which contains at least 10 percent by weight of vetch or at least 25 percent by weight of winter barley or rye and the mixture may reasonably be expected to produce a crop containing such proportions of plants other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat for grain or seed) or (2) any acreage of land which is seeded to a wheat mixture designated under (1) above but on which a sufficient amount of the vetch, barley, or rye in the mixture fails to reach maturity or is otherwise in such condition that the crop can be harvested as wheat for grain or seed.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre harvested over 3.

If there is no tobacco allotment on the farm and tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than his permitted acreage of tobacco. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield for each excess acre.

ADJUSTMENT OF RATES

As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

DEDUCTION FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN PREVIOUS PROGRAM PRACTICES

Where the county committee, in accordance with the instructions of the State committee determines that (1) terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or pastures established under previous programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, (2) seedings of perennial legumes or grasses are destroyed after producers have been informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made with respect to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than $200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

Payment earned:	Amount of increase:
$20 or less	40 percent.
$21 to $40	$8, plus 20 percent of amount over $20.
$41 to $60	$12, plus 10 percent of amount over $40.
$61 to $186	$14.
$187 to $200	Enough to increase payment to $200.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in New York to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

Ralph Y. DeWolfe, Chairman
John S. Wickham
Carl N. Emerling
Harold L. Peet
Walter R. Clarke
L. R. Simons, Director of Extension
State Committee

Earl A. Flansburgh
Executive Assistant to the State Committee

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

NER-610 - Pennsylvania Issued October 3, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

THE 1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR PENNSYLVANIA
(Not Applicable in Corn Allotment Area)

All farmers in Pennsylvania who cooperate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within allotments for potatoes, tobacco, and wheat.

The 1942 program year begins October 1, 1941, and ends August 31, 1942.

Applications for payment under the 1942 program must be filed in the county office not later than March 31, 1943.

The corn allotment area includes Adams, Berks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry, and York Counties.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of $15 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice No. 1.

SOIL BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Pennsylvania farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments. Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, vineyards, hops, or bush frutis on the farm from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

$1.00 times the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1940 on the farm if the acreage grown was 3 acres or more. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweetpotatoes, sweet corn,

melons, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for processing, and sweet corn for processing.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland on the farm. The pasture land must be good enough to maintain during the usual pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

For any farm on which the sum of these items is $20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, vegetable, and orchard items.

For a nonallotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be $20.

For a potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, vegetable, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which $20 is more than the total allotment payment which could be earned on the farm.

With the prior approval of the State committee a group of farmers in any local area may combine all of the soil-building allowances on their farms for the performance of erosion control and forest tree planting and management practices on any farm or group of farms. The practice carried out must be unanimously approved in writing by the cooperating farmers. All such farmers must be participants in the 1942 program and the approved practice must be carried out on one or more of the farms in the group.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Pennsylvania may carry out for payment under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance plus the additional $15 for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Practice No. 1 - Planting forest trees

Rate of payment: $7.50 per 1,000 trees but not in excess of $7.50 per acre.

The planting of forest trees or forest tree seedlings. The number of trees to be planted per acre shall be in accordance with instructions issued by a forester and approved by the county committee. The trees must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment will not be made for planting white pine unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from the area to be planted and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, Black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, white pine, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and sugar maple.

Payment may be made for planting other varieties if the county committee approves the selection.

Practice No. 2 - Planting protective shrubs

Rate of payment: $7.50 per 1,500 shrubs but not more than $7.50 per acre

The planting or transplanting of shrubs of a variety which is helpful to wildlife, which is recommended by the local game protector of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, and which is approved by the county committee. The number of shrubs to be planted per acre shall be in accordance with instructions issued by a forester and approved by the county committee.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good wildlife-management practice.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the farmer does not present to the county committee a certification signed by a local game protector of the Pennsylvania Game Commission to the effect that the practice has been carried out in accordance with good wildlife-management principles.

The farmer should obtain the advice of his local Pennsylvania Game Commission game protector before performing this practice.

Practice No. 3 - Improving woodlands

Rate of payment: $3 per acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees on not more than 5 acres under a system of farm woodland and wildlife-management which includes cutting or girdling wood trees, or thinning or pruning other trees, or any combination of these which is needed. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Payment will not be made for improving white pine stands unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

Operators must obtain prior approval of the county committee and instructions before performing this practice.

Practice No. 4 - Seeding pasture mixtures
Rate of payment: $3 per acre

The seeding per acre of (1) at least 4 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed, or mixtures of these, 2 pounds of white or ladino clover seed, and 6 pounds of bluegrass seed in a pasture mixture containing at least 18 pounds of seed; (2) at least 25 pounds per acre of Cornell pasture mixture; (3) at least 20 pounds per acre of Cornell hay pasture mixture; or (4) a mixture containing 2 pounds of ladino clover, 3 pounds timothy, 5 pounds orchard grass, and 3 pounds alsike clover. If seedings are made with a nurse crop, oats should be used and either pastured or cut for hay. All or part of the grass seed may have been sown in the fall of 1941.

Seeding shall be made on a properly prepared seed bed which contains sufficient liming material and fertilizer to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to obtain ordinarily a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1942 program.

Practice No. 5 - Establishing new seedings of alfalfa
Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The seeding of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa. One of the following shall be used:

(1) At least 12 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed.

(2) A mixture containing at least 8 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed, at least 4 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed, or mixtures of these, and at least 4 pounds of grass seed. The grass seed may have been sown on the same land in the fall of 1941.

Seeding shall be made on a properly prepared seed bed which contains sufficient liming material and fertilizer to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to obtain ordinarily a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1942 program.

Practice No. 6 - Establishing new seedings of clover
Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The seeding per acre of (1) at least 6 pounds of either or a mixture of alsik or domestic or Canadian red clover seed, in a mixture containing at least 12 pounds

of seed; (2) at least 12 pounds of sweet clover and at least 4 pounds of timothy in a mixture containing at least 16 pounds; or (3) at least 4 pounds of alsike or domestic or Canadian red clover seed and at least 2 pounds of alfalfa seed in a mixture containing at least 12 pounds of seed. All or part of the timothy or any other grass seed may have been sown on the same land in the fall of 1941.

Seeding shall be made on a properly prepared seed bed which contains sufficient liming material and fertilizer to insure a good stand. If the stand is unsatisfactory, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough liming material and fertilizer were applied to obtain ordinarily a good stand.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if the seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure under the 1942 program.

Practice No. 7 - Green manure and cover crops
Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1942 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains (except wheat on wheat allotment farms) used as winter green manure crops.

If the green manure crop is grown in an orchard and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

Payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth of the crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under. It is recommended that insofar as possible crops which otherwise might be plowed or disked under in 1942 be left on the land as a winter cover. On land subject to erosion payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

Practice No. 8 - Summer green manure crops
Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of a summer non-leguminous green manure crop. On land subject to erosion payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

Practice No. 9 - Seeding winter cover crops
Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The seeding of (1) at least 25 pounds per acre of winter vetch not later than September 15, 1942, (2) at least 15 pounds of crimson clover not later than August 15, 1942, or (3) at least 20 pounds of a mixture of these not later than August 15, 1942. Payment will not be allowed unless the crop is left on the land as a winter cover crop. Wheat or rye may be used as a support crop for vetch.

Practice No. 10 - Seeding ryegrass
Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The seeding of at least 20 pounds per acre of ryegrass not later than September 15, 1942.

Payment will not be allowed unless the crop is left on the land as a winter cover crop.

Practice No. 11 - Seeding sweet clover
Rate of payment: $0.50 per acre

The seeding of at least 15 pounds per acre of sweet clover not later than August 15, 1942.

Payment will not be allowed unless the crop is left on the land as a winter cover crop.

Practice No. 12 - Mulching orchard and vegetable land
Rate of payment: $1.50 per ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw, hay, or finely shredded corn fodder to orchard land, strawberries, or commercial vegetable land as a mulch. Payment will not be allowed for the use of barnyard or stable manure as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1942 from grasses, legumes, green manure or cover crops and the mulching material are to be left on the land.

Practice No. 13 - Erosion control
Rate of payment: $0.35 for each:

One acre of stripcropping
25 linear feet of diversion ditching
1,400 linear feet of contour furrowing
7/10 square yards of exposed surface of riprap
47 linear feet of terrace
140 linear feet of sod waterways.

County committees will provide competent persons with training in erosion control to help farmers carry out this practice. The approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice.

The planting and maintenance of cropland in strips, approximately on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops of about the same width.

- OR -

The construction of diversion ditches for which proper outlets are provided.

- OR -

Contour furrowing noncrop open pasture land. (Payment shall not exceed 75 cents per acre)

- OR -

The construction of riprap of rock or other suitable material along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land.

- OR -

The construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided.

- OR -

The establishing of permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1942, or in cultivated orchards. No waterways will be approved with an average width of less than 10 feet. The channel of the waterways must be sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall.

Practice No. 14 - Liming cropland, pasture land, or orchards

Rate of payment:

For each:
(1) 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell;
(2) 1,000 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oystershell other than standard, hydrated lime, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the preparation of the material.
(3) 1,500 pounds of ground burned lime, or a larger quantity in counties where recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee and the Regional Director.
(4) 4,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).
(5) 5,000 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.
(6) 1,500 pounds of lump burned lime, or a larger quantity in counties where recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee and the Regional Director.
(7) Quantities of other materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the Regional Director.

$2.50 in Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Lawrence, Mifflin, and Perry Counties;
$3.00 in Armstrong, Berks, Butler, Centre, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Mercer, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union, and York Counties;
$3.50 in Allegheny, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bucks, Clarion, Clinton, Crawford, Delaware, Erie, Huntingdon, Jefferson, and Lycoming, Luzerne, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Schuykill, and Venango Counties;
$4.00 in Bradford, Cambria, Carbon, Clearfield, Elk, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Lackawanna, Lehigh, McKean, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, and Wyoming Counties;
$4.50 in Cameron and Potter Counties.

The application per acre to cropland or pasture land of at least 750 pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of ground burned lime, or 1,000 pounds of other liming material, or the application to orchards of any amount of liming material.

Standard ground limestone for use in Pennsylvania is defined as ground limestone which analyzes at least 50 percent total calcium and magnesium oxides, which is ground sufficiently fine so that at least 1,000 pounds total calcium and magnesium oxides per ton will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine

material produced in grinding.

If the liming material used in this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 14A.

Practice No. 15 - Applying available phosphoric acid

Rate of payment: For each 100 lbs. of 20% superphosphate or its equivalent:

62.5 cents in Adams, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bucks, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Perry, Pike, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Union, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Wyoming, and York Counties;

68.8 cents in Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Elk, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Potter, Susquehanna, Tioga, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties.

The application per acre of (1) at least 200 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent to a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter cover crops, or green manure crops in orchards or in connection with the seeding of any of these crops or gardens for home use on farms approved in advance by the county committee or (2) at least 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent to established permanent pasture or cropland pasture.

No payment will be made for superphosphate applied to a nurse crop which is harvested for grain.

If the superphosphate used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 15A.

Practice No. 16 - Applying available potash

Rate of payment: $1.35 for each 50 pounds

The application of at least 12 pounds per acre of available potash to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture, or in connection with the seeding in 1942 of any of these crops or gardens for home use on farms approved in advance by the county committee.

Practice No. 17 - Contour orchard planting

Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

Planting fruit trees on the contour. Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee before performing this practice.

Practice No. 18 - Removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees

Rate of payment: Trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter, $0.30 per tree;
Trees over 12 inches but not over 20 inches in diameter, $0.50 per tree;
Trees over 20 inches in diameter, $0.75 per tree.

With the prior approval of the county committee the removal of diseased or uneconomic permanent live apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of

inferior quality. Payment will not be made for the removal of trees less than 5 inches in diameter or for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees.

Not more than $15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the program year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotments should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes, more than his permitted acreage of tobacco, or more than 15 acres of wheat or his permitted acreage, whichever is larger.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

The amount of the soil-building payment will be found by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Any amount earned under practice No. 1 which is counted toward earning the soil-building allowance shall not be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

There will be added the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre of potatoes harvested over 3.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield for each acre of tobacco harvested over the permitted acreage of tobacco.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre of wheat on the farm harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the larger of 15 acres or the wheat allotment or permitted acreage, whichever is applicable.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ALLOTMENTS

In 1942 potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments and program yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-1941 is 3 acres or more and also on farms for which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

A tobacco allotment will be set on each farm which grew tobacco in one or more of the 5 years 1937-1941 and each farm on which tobacco will be produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936.

A wheat allotment will be set on each farm on which wheat was planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, 1941. Permitted acreages of wheat will be set on farms on which wheat will be seeded for harvest in 1942 for the first time since 1938.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with a potato, tobacco, or wheat allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the program year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for his potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he harvests more acres of potatoes or tobacco or plants more wheat than he is allotted, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply:

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of $7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance.

A deduction of 4 percent of the maximum amount computed in connection with the potato, tobacco, and wheat allotments will be made for each 1 percent of the cropland on the farm by which the acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses on the farm is less than 25 percent of the cropland on the farm. Erosion-resisting crops and land uses may include only cropland which is devoted at some time in the program year to one or more of the following crops or uses:

Biennial or perennial legumes	Cowpeas
Perennial grasses	Soybeans
Fall seeded small grains, other than wheat, not harvested for grain	Ryegrass
Land on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop is grown	Green manure crops
	Winter legumes
	Sweet clover
	Forest trees

Land devoted to one or more of the above crops or land uses shall qualify toward meeting this requirement, regardless of any other use of such land except when interplanted with row crops.

Farms with Potato Allotments

A payment of ___ cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made on a potato allotment for a farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 and the operator of which did not harvest potatoes on

on any other farm during such 3-year period. However, if the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's potato allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of potatoes harvested, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the potato allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested over the potato allotment.

If there is no tobacco allotment on the farm and tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than his permitted acreage of tobacco. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield for each excess acre.

If the farm has no wheat allotment or wheat is planted on the farm for harvest in 1942 for the first time since 1938, or the wheat allotment for the farm is 15 acres or less, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 15 acres of wheat or the permitted acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield of wheat for each excess acre.

Farms with Tobacco Allotments

A payment of ___ cents per pound times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment. However, if the acreage of tobacco harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's tobacco allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of tobacco harvested, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of tobacco harvested is less than 80 percent of the tobacco allotment because of flood, drought, hail, or plant bed diseases.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre over 3.

If the farm has no wheat allotment or wheat is planted on the farm for harvest in 1942 for the first time since 1938, or the wheat allotment for the farm is 15 acres or less, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 15 acres of wheat or the permitted acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield of wheat for each excess acre.

Farms with Wheat Allotments

A payment of ___ cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment on a wheat allotment farm. However, if

the acreage of wheat planted is less than 80 percent of the farm's wheat allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of wheat planted unless the county committee finds that the acreage of wheat planted is less than 80 percent of the wheat allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment. If the wheat allotment is 15 acres or less and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more or the county committee at the request of the farmer has classified the farm as a non-allotment farm, a deduction at 10 times the payment rate will be made only for the acreage of wheat harvested in excess of the larger of (1) 15 acres or (2) the wheat allotment or permitted acreage, whichever is applicable.

Acreage planted to wheat means (1) any acreage of land on which wheat is seeded (except when wheat is seeded in a mixture which contains at least 10 percent by weight of vetch or at least 25 percent by weight of winter barley or rye and the mixture may reasonably be expected to produce a crop containing such proportions of plants other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat for grain or seed) or (2) any acreage of land which is seeded to a wheat mixture designated under (1) above but on which a sufficient amount of the vetch, barley, or rye in the mixture fails to reach maturity or is otherwise in such condition that the crop can be harvested as wheat for grain or seed.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no tobacco allotment on the farm and tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936, the farmer should be careful not to harvest more than his permitted acreage of tobacco. If he does, there will be a deduction of 10 times the payment rate per pound multiplied by the program yield for each excess acre.

DEDUCTION FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN PREVIOUS PROGRAM PRACTICES

Where the county committee, in accordance with the instructions of the State committee determines that (1) terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or pastures established under previous programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, (2) seedings of perennial legumes or grasses are destroyed after producers have been informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made with respect to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices.

ADJUSTMENT OF RATES

As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Pennsylvania to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

James E. Walker, Chairman
Geo. W. Schuler
Albert H. Smith
Clyde Zehner
M. S. McDowell, Director of Extension
State Committee

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

NER-610-Rhode Island

Issued September 25, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

THE 1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR RHODE ISLAND

All farmers in Rhode Island who cooperate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within allotments for potatoes.

The 1942 program year begins September 1, 1941, and ends August 31, 1942.

Applications for payment under the 1942 program must be filed in the county office not later than March 31, 1943.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of $15 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice No. 13.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Rhode Island farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato allotment. Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

$1.00 times the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1940 on the farm if the acreage grown was 3 acres or more. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for processing, and sweet corn for processing.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland on the farm. The pasture land must be good enough to maintain during the usual pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

For any farm on which the sum of these items is $20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, vegetable, and orchard items.

For a nonallotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be $20.

For a potato allotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, vegetable, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which $20 is more than the potato allotment payment which could be earned on the farm.

With the prior approval of the State committee a group of farmers in any local area may combine all of the soil-building allowances on their farms for the performance of erosion control and forest tree planting and management practices on any farm or group of farms. The practice carried out must be unanimously approved in writing by the cooperating farmers. All such farmers must be participants in the 1942 program and the approved practice must be carried out on one or more of the farms in the group.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Rhode Island may carry out for payment under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance plus the additional $15 for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practices.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal Agency.

Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Practice No. 1 - Rate of payment: $4.50 for each:

(1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone, or
1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
(2) 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in ground limestone (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

The application of ground limestone or hydrated lime to cropland, pasture land, or orchards. Other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which analyzes at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, which is ground sufficiently fine so that in each ton at least 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine materials produced in grinding.

If the liming material used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 1A.

Applying Superphosphate

Practice No. 2 - Rate of payment: $0.625 for each 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent

The application of 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of alfalfa or clovers, perennial grasses, winter vetch, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures, or home gardens; or (2) as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, or hay land sods or on green manure crops in orchards.

Payment may be made for superphosphate mixed with manure in the stable or on dropping boards if the manure is not to be sold or used on potatoes, commercial vegetables, or corn for grain.

When superphosphate which is not mixed with manure is applied to a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used per acre over 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent. Superphosphate which is furnished as conservation material should not be applied to nurse crops harvested for grain unless it has been mixed with manure in the stable or on dropping boards in poultry houses.

If the superphosphate used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 2A.

Applying Muriate of Potash

Practice No. 3 - Rate of payment: $1.35 for each 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent

The application of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent to alfalfa, clover, perennial grasses, winter vetch, or permanent pasture, or in connection with the seeding of these legumes and grasses or home gardens.

Seeding Alfalfa

Practice No. 4 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

On land suited to the growth of alfalfa, the seeding of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed at the rate per acre of at least 10 pounds alone or 7 pounds in mixtures.

A suggested seeding mixture for one acre is:

Alfalfa	7 pounds
Red clover	5 pounds
Alsike clover	3 pounds
Timothy	3 pounds
Redtop	2 pounds
	20 pounds

The seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of at least (1) 6,000 pounds of ground limestone or 4,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 300 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre or (2) sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms to the requirements of the State committee.

Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Practice No. 5 - Rate of payment: $3.00 per acre

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds of ladino or white Dutch clover seed per acre.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of at least (1) 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre; or (2) sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms to the requirements of the State committee.

Suggested seeding mixtures for one acre would be:

	Dry Area	Moist Area
Ladino clover	2 pounds	3 pounds
Red clover	4 pounds	3 pounds
Alsike clover	3 pounds	5 pounds
Timothy	4 pounds	4 pounds
Redtop	2 pounds	2 pounds
Kentucky bluegrass	5 pounds	3 pounds
	20 pounds	20 pounds

Seeding Poultry Ranges

Practice No. 6 - Rate of payment: $3.00 per acre

The seeding of poultry range or pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds of ladino clover per acre.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of at least (1) 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 200 pounds per acre of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre; or (2) sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms to the requirements of the State committee.

A suggested poultry range mixture for one acre would be:

Ladino clover	2 pounds
Orchard grass	5 pounds
Perennial ryegrass	5 pounds
Tall or meadow fescue ...	5 pounds
Alsike clover	3 pounds
	20 pounds

Seeding Winter Legumes

Practice No. 7 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The seeding of at least 25 pounds per acre of winter vetch and leaving of a good growth on the land as a winter cover crop. Winter wheat or rye may be used as a support crop for the winter vetch.

Seeding Ryegrass

Practice No. 8 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The seeding of at least 20 pounds per acre of ryegrass and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

Green Manure Crops

Practice No. 5 - Rate of payment: $1.50 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed under the 1942 program and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1942, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land.

Payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth of the crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under. It is recommended that, insofar as possible, crops which otherwise might be plowed or disked under in 194 be left on the land as a winter cover. On land subject to erosion, payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

Summer Green Manure Crops

Practice No. 10 - Rate of payment: $0.75 per acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of a summer non-leguminous green manure crop, On land subject to erosion, payment will not be made for plowing or disking under a green manure crop, unless such crop is followed by a winter cover crop.

Mulching Orchard, Commercial Vegetables, or Strawberries

Practice No. 11 - Rate of payment: $3 per ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or hay, excluding barnyard manure and stable manure, to orchards, strawberries, or vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1942 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land.

Cotton waste and wool waste may be used, but payment will be allowed for only 50 percent of the weight.

Improving Woodlands

Practice No. 12 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both.

The farmer who cuts his winter fuel supply from his farm woodland may comply with this practice by cutting for fuel purposes only the poorest trees of the least valuable species. The thrifty, fast growing and better formed trees should be left for timber production. Hurricane trees and dead, dying, or diseased trees should be among the first removed.

Operators must obtain prior approval from the county committee and must carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the State or Extension Forester.

Payment will not be made for improving white pine stands unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

Planting Forest Trees

Practice No. 13 - Rate of payment: $7.50 per acre

The planting of forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced approximately 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against damage by livestock-grazing and fire and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment will not be made for planting white pine unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from the area to be planted and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

Species of trees approved for planting are the following:

Balsam fir	*Douglas fir	*Tulip poplar
Basswood	Hemlock	*White ash
Beech	Hickory	*White cedar
Black birch	*Norway spruce	*White oak
*Black locust	*Red pine	*White spruce
*Black walnut	*Red oak	*White pine
		Yellow birch

Species approved for shrubby wildlife plantations, particularly in the form of border strips along forest plantations, are the following:

American plum	Arrowwood	Bayberry
Bittersweet	Chokeberry	Coralberry
Elderberry	Dogwood (all species)	Hazelnut
Highbush cranberry	Nannyberry	Barberry
Virginia creeper	Winterberry	Shad bush

Many of these species are natives and may be transplanted from brushy pastures. Tallest species should be placed in back and lowest species in front.

Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Practice No. 14 - Rate of payment: $0.35 per acre

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, or 1941 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland and the county committee determines that in 1942 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1942 program.

This practice aids the establishment of natural seedling reproduction which would otherwise be destroyed by grazing and trampling, prevents the "riding down" of saplings, prevents bruising of tree roots and stems and the

---

*These species are especially recommended for use in Rhode Island

resultant spread of decay through the valuable butt log of the tree, and permits the formation of a uniform layer of leaf litter over the entire forest floor thereby protecting the forest soil, conserving soil moisture and improving conditions for wildlife.

Stripcropping

Practice No. 15 - Rate of payment: $0.35 per acre

The planting of cropland in strips on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Constructing Diversion Ditches

Practice No. 16 - Rate of payment: $1.50 for each 100 linear feet

The constructing of diversion ditches for which proper outlets are provided and the establishment of adequate protective vegetation in the ditches and outlets.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Sanding Cranberry Bogs

Practice No. 17 - Rate of payment: $7.50 per acre

The application of sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require proof of the amount of sand applied per acre.

Improving Noncrop Open Pasture Land

Practice No. 18 - Rate of payment: $3 per acre

With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvements shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs; carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and, where necessary, leveling hummocks and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand.

Removal of Diseased or Uneconomic Apple trees

Practice No. 19 - Rate of payment:
Trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter, $0.30 per tree;
Trees over 12 inches but not over 20 inches in diameter, $0.50 per tree;
Trees over 20 inches in diameter, $0.75 per tree.

With the prior approval of the county committee the removal of diseased or uneconomic permanent live apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Trees may be uprooted or cut off close to the ground. Payment will not be made for the removal of trees less than 5 inches in diameter or for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees.

Not more than $15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no potato allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the program year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

The amount of the soil-building payment will be found by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Any amount earned under practice No. 13 which is counted toward earning the soil-building allowance shall not be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

There will be added the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre of potatoes harvested over 3.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ALLOTMENTS

In 1942 potato allotments and program yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-1941 is 3 acres or more and also on farms for which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON POTATO ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with a potato allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the program year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payment computed for his potato allotment. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he harvests more potatoes than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with a potato allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply:

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of $7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance.

A payment of _____ cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made on a potato allotment for a farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 and the operator of which did not harvest potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period. However, if the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's potato allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of potatoes harvested, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the potato allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested over the potato allotment.

A deduction of 4 percent of the maximum amount computed in connection with the potato allotment will be made for each 1 percent of the cropland on the farm by which the acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses on the farm is less than 25 percent of the cropland on the farm. Erosion-resisting crops and land uses may include only cropland which is devoted at some time in the program year to one or more of the following crops or uses:

Biennial or perennial legumes	Cowpeas
Perennial grasses	Soybeans
Fall seeded small grains not harvested for grain	Ryegrass
	Winter legumes
Land on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop is grown	Sweet clover
	Green manure crops

Land devoted to one or more of the above crops or land uses shall qualify toward meeting this requirement, regardless of any other use of such land, except when interplanted with row crops.

DEDUCTION FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN PREVIOUS PROGRAM PRACTICES

Where the county committee, in accordance with the instructions of the State committee determines that (1) terraces constructed, forest trees planted or pastures established under previous programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, (2) seedings of perennial legumes or grasses are destroyed after producers have been informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made with respect to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices.

ADJUSTMENT OF RATES

As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committee. See your local committeeman for information.

Oscar R. Hallene, Chairman
Henry H. Barton
Alfred W. Bowser
Homer O. Stuart, Acting Director of Extension State Committee

Ralph S. Shaw
Executive Assistant to State Committee

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

THE 1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR VERMONT

All farmers in Vermont who cooperate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within allotments for potatoes.

The 1942 program year begins August 1, 1941, and ends June 30, 1942.

Applications for payment under the 1942 program must be filed in the county office not later than March 31, 1943.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of $15 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice No. 8.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Vermont farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato allotment. Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, or bush fruits on the farm, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards.

$1.00 times the acreage of commercial vegetables normally grown on the farm.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For any farm on which the sum of these items is $20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, vegetable and orchard items.

For a nonallotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be $20.

For a potato allotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, vegetable, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which $20 is more than the potato allotment payment which could be earned on the farm.

With the prior approval of the State committee, farmers in any area may combine all or any portion of the soil-building allowances on their farms for the performance of erosion control and forest tree planting and management practices on any farm or group of farms. The practice carried out must be unanimously approved by the cooperating farmers.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Vermont may carry out for payment under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance plus the additional $15 for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Practice No. 1 - Rate of payment:

For (1) Each ton of standard ground limestone,

(2) Each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide in other liming materials (except marl and wet waste lime) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, or

(3) Each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide in marl or wet waste lime.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

If a farmer uses any material which is not registered with the State regulatory service, he must submit evidence satisfactory to the county committee as to the calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent content and, in the case of ground limestone, the percentage of the material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which analyzes at least 50 percent total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide, which is ground sufficiently fine so that in each ton at least 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine materials produced in grinding.

If the liming material used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 1A.

Applying Available Phosphoric Acid

Practice No. 2 - Rate of payment:

The application per acre of at least 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate alone, or at least 24 pounds of available phosphoric acid in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses or gardens for home use.

Superphosphate may be used as a preservative on farm manures that are not to be sold or used on potatoes, tobacco, commercial vegetables, or corn for grain. Payment will not be allowed for using superphosphate in this way unless at least 1 pound of 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent is used each day for each mature cow or other animal unit.

When superphosphate which is not used as a preservative for farm manures is applied to a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used per acre over 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent. Superphosphate which is furnished as conservation material shall not be applied to nurse crops harvested for grain unless it has been used as a preservative for manure.

Other animal unit means 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, 2 calves, or 100 hens.

If the superphosphate used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 2A.

Applying Available Potash

Practice No. 3 - Rate of payment:

The application per acre of at least 50 pounds of available potash (100 pounds of 50-percent muriate of potash) alone, or at least 18 pounds in

combination with other fertilizing material, as a top dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses or gardens for home use.

Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Practice No. 4 - Rate of payment: $3.00 per acre

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds per acre of adapted good quality ladino or white Dutch clover on land supplied with sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at the time of seeding.

Pasture Improvement

Practice No. 5 - Rate of payment: $3.00 per acre

With prior approval of the county committee, improvement on noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming materials, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand.

Improving Woodlands

Practice No. 6 - Rate of payment: $4.00 per acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. The approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice.

If pruning is done, it must be confined to pine or spruce not over 6 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears.

Payment will not be made for improving white pine stands unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland

Practice No. 7 - Rate of payment: $0.35 per acre

The restoration of farm woodland, or sugar maple orchard, previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, or 1941 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1942 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1942 program.

Planting Forest Trees

Practice No. 8 - Rate of payment: $7.50 per acre

The planting of forest trees or root-pruned seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site must be removed.

If the trees used under this practice are furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, they shall be reported as practice No. 8A.

Mulching Orchard and Vegetable Land

Practice No. 9 - Rate of payment: $3.00 per ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard and stable manure, to orchard or vegetable land or strawberries as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1942 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material are to be left on the land.

Construction of Riprap to Prevent Erosion

Practice No. 10 - Rate of payment: $0.50 per square yard of exposed surface

The construction of a riprap of rocks or other suitable material along an active stream to control the erosion of farm land.

Removal of Diseased or Uneconomic Fruit Trees

Practice No. 11 - Rate of payment: Trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter, $0.30 per tree.
Trees over 12 inches but not over 20 inches in diameter, $0.50 per tree.
Trees over 20 inches in diameter, $0.75 per tree.

The removal of diseased or uneconomic permanent live fruit trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will not be made for the removal of trees less than 5 inches in diameter or for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees.

Not more than $15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no potato allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what heearns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Any amount earned under practice No. 8 which is counted toward earning the soil-building allowance shall not be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the program yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ALLOTMENTS

In 1942 potato allotments and program yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes.

Farmers in Windham County who grow tobacco should get information about the tobacco provisions of the program from the county office.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON POTATO ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with a potato allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payment computed for his potato allotment. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more potatoes than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with a potato allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply:

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of $7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance.

A payment of 2.3 cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment. However, if the acreage of potatoes planted is less than 80 percent of the farm's potato allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of potatoes planted, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of potatoes planted is less than 80 percent of the potato allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the program yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

A deduction will be made of 4 percent of the maximum amount computed in connection with the potato allotment for each 1 percent of the cropland on the farm by which the acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses on the farm is less than 25 percent of the cropland on the farm. Erosion-resisting crops and land uses may include only cropland which is devoted at some time in the program year to one or more of the following crops or uses:

Biennial or perennial legumes
Perennial grasses
Ryegrass
Green manure crops
Winter legumes
Sweet clover
Fall seeded small grains not harvested for grain
Forest trees
Land on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop is grown

Land devoted to one or more of the above crops or land uses shall qualify toward meeting this requirement regardless of any other use of such land except when interplanted with row crops.

ADJUSTMENT OF RATES

As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

George D. Bailey
E. Frank Branon
W. F. Sinclair
Dana M. Smith
Walter H. Beebe
J. E. Garrigan
State Committee
H. W. Soule, Executive Assistant to St. Com.

NER-610 - Vermont

Issued September 20, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

THE 1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR VERMONT

All farmers in Vermont who cooperate in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within allotments for potatoes and tobacco.

The 1942 program year begins August 1, 1941, and ends June 30, 1942.

Applications for payment under the 1942 program must be filed in the county office not later than March 31, 1943.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of $15 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting forest trees in accordance with practice No. 8.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Vermont farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato and tobacco allotments. Cropland means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

$2.00 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm. Commercial orchards means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees or bush fruits on the farm from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards.

$1.00 times the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1940 on the farm if the acreage grown was 3 acres or more. Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for processing, and sweet corn for processing.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the acreage of cropland on the farm. The pasture land must be good enough to maintain during the usual pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

For any farm on which the sum of these items is $20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, vegetable, and orchard items.

For a nonallotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be $20.

For a potato allotment farm on which the sum of these items is less than $20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the larger of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, vegetable, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which $20 is more than the potato allotment payment which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Vermont may carry out for payment under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance plus the additional $15 for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards

Practice No. 1 - Rate of payment:

For - (1) Each ton of standard ground limestone,

(2) Each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide in other liming materials (except marl and wet waste lime) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, or

(3) Each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide in marl or wet waste lime.

$3.50 in Chittenden, Franklin, Rutland, and Windsor Counties;
$4.00 in Addison, Bennington, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orleans, and Windham Counties;
$4.50 in Essex and Orange Counties;
$5.00 in Caledonia and Washington Counties.

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

If a farmer uses any material which is not registered with the State regulatory service, he must submit evidence satisfactory to the county committee as to the calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent content and, in the case of ground limestone, the percentage of the material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which analyzes at least 50 percent total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide, which is ground sufficiently fine so that in each ton at least 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine materials produced in grinding.

If the liming material used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 1A.

Applying Available Phosphoric Acid

Practice No. 2 - Rate of payment:
For - 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or equivalent:

68.8 cents in Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Orange, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor Counties;
75 cents in Caledonia, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orleans, and Washington Counties.

The application per acre of at least 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate alone, or at least 24 pounds of available phosphoric acid in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses or gardens for home use.

Superphosphate may be used as a preservative on farm manures that are not to be sold or used on potatoes, tobacco, commercial vegetables, or corn for grain. Payment will not be allowed for using superphosphate in this way unless at least 1 pound of 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent is used each day for each mature cow or other animal unit.

When superphosphate which is not used as a preservative for farm manures is applied to a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used per acre over 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or the equivalent. Superphosphate which is furnished as conservation material should not be applied to nurse crops harvested for grain unless it has been used as a preservative for manure.

Other animal unit means 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, 2 calves, or 100 hens.

If the superphosphate used under this practice is furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it shall be reported as practice No. 2A for 20 percent superphosphate and 2B for 18 percent superphosphate.

Applying Available Potash

Practice No. 3 - Rate of payment: 2.7 cents per pound of available potash

The application per acre of at least 50 pounds of available potash (100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash) alone, or at least 18 pounds in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top dressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses or gardens for home use.

Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Practice No. 4 - Rate of payment: $3.00 per acre

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds per acre of adapted good quality ladino or white Dutch clover seed on land supplied with sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at the time of seeding.

Pasture Improvement

Practice No. 5 - Rate of payment: $3.00 per acre

With prior approval of the county committee, improvement of noncrop open pasture land which the county committee determines will, when improved, be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least four months. Improvement shall include uprooting and removal of shrubs, leveling hummocks, carrying out an adequate system of mowing, and removing loose stones. Payment will not be made unless sufficient liming material, fertilizer, and seed, where needed, are applied to obtain a good stand.

Improving Woodlands

Practice No. 6 - Rate of payment: $3.00 per acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. The approval of the county committee must be obtained before performing this practice.

If pruning is done, it must be confined to pine or spruce not over 6 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning sheers.

Payment will not be made for improving white pine stands unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland

Practice No. 7 - Rate of payment: $0.35 per acre

The restoration of farm woodland, or sugar maple orchard, previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of farm woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936,1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, or 1941 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1942 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in a part or all of the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1942 program.

Planting Forest Trees

Practice No. 8 - Rate of payment: $7.50 per acre

The planting of forest trees or root-pruned seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site must be removed.

If the trees used under this practice are furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, they shall be reported as practice No. 8A.

Mulching Orchard and Vegetable Land

Practice No. 9 - Rate of payment: $3.00 per ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard and stable manure, to orchard or vegetable land or strawberries as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1942 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material are to be left on the land.

Construction of Riprap to Prevent Erosion

Practice No. 10 - Rate of payment: $0.50 per square yard of exposed surface

The construction of a riprap of rocks or other suitable material specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration along an active stream to control the erosion of farm land. Operators must obtain the prior approval of the county committee and instructions from the Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service before performing this practice.

Removal of Diseased or Uneconomic Apple Trees

Practice No. 11 - Rate of payment:
Trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter, $0.30 per tree;
Trees over 12 inches but not over 20 inches in diameter, $0.50 per tree;
Trees over 20 inches in diameter, $0.75 per tree.

The removal of diseased or uneconomic permanent live apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will not be made for the removal of trees less than 5 inches in diameter or for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees.

Not more than $15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no potato allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the program year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to harvest more than 3 acres of potatoes.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

The amount of the soil-building payment will be found by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance. Any amount earned under practice No. 8 which is counted toward earning the soil-building allowance shall not be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

There will be added the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

There will be subtracted 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield for each acre of potatoes harvested over 3.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ALLOTMENTS

In 1942 potato allotments and program yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-1941 is 3 acres or more and also on farms for which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

Farmers in Windham County who grow tobacco should get information about the tobacco provisions of the program from the county office.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON POTATO ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with a potato allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payment computed for his potato allotment. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he harvests more potatoes than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with a potato allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply:

A payment at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A payment of $7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance.

A payment of ____ cents per bushel times the program yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made on a potato allotment for a farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 and the operator of which did not harvest potatoes on any other farm during such 3-year period. However, if the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the farm's potato allotment, payment will be made on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the acreage of potatoes harvested, unless the county committee finds that the acreage of potatoes harvested is less than 80 percent of the potato allotment because of flood or drought.

A deduction of 10 times the payment rate per bushel multiplied by the program yield will be made for each acre of potatoes harvested over the potato allotment.

A deduction of 4 percent of the maximum amount computed in connection with the potato allotment will be made for each 1 percent of the cropland on the farm by which the acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses on the farm is less than 25 percent of the cropland on the farm. Erosion-resisting crops and land uses may include only cropland which is devoted at some time in the program year to one or more of the following crops or uses:

Biennial or perennial legumes	Winter legumes	Land on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop is grown
Fall seeded small grains not harvested for grain	Perennial grasses	
Forest trees	Sweet clover	
	Green manure crops	

Land devoted to one or more of the above crops or land uses shall qualify toward meeting this requirement regardless of any other use of such land except when interplanted with row crops.

DEDUCTION FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN PREVIOUS PROGRAM PRACTICES

Where the county committee, in accordance with the instructions of the State committee determines that (1) terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or pastures established under previous programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, (2) seedings of perennial legumes or grasses are destroyed after producers have been informed that the destruction of such legumes or grasses is contrary to good farming practice, or (3) the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted from payments which would otherwise be made with respect to the farm an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices.

ADJUSTMENT OF RATES

As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate, liming material, and trees will be furnished to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

George D. Bailey, Chairman
E. Frank Branon
W. F. Sinclair
Dana M. Smith
Walter H. Beebe
J. E. Carrigan, Director of Extension
State Committee

H. W. Soule
Executive Assistant to State Committee

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

NER-611 Issued July 21, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington, D. C.

Northeast Division

1942 CONSERVATION MATERIAL AND SERVICES

Table of Contents

This bulletin contains general instructions for county and community committee-men and for county and State offices relative to conservation materials and services to be furnished under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. It contains the general regional policies and limitations governing the issuance of these materials in all States. Any State or county committee may establish more restrictive limits, and the several State offices in States furnishing conservation materials and services should, if they feel it is necessary or desirable, supplement the operating instructions contained herein so as to provide detailed instructions to their field workers which will be best adapted to the local conditions prevailing in their States. Five copies of all such determinations and instructions should be forwarded promptly to the Regional Office for review and approval.

PART I. General

Section A. CONSERVATION MATERIALS TO BE FURNISHED

1. Period. Orders for conservation materials may be accepted from farmers any time after the applicable deduction and cash collection rates have been established but not later than one month prior to the closing date established for the 1942 Program in each State. No order may be forwarded to a State office until the farmer has paid the proper cash advance for association expense and the county committee determines that he will not be on the Register of Indebtedness after his compliance with the 1941 Program is considered, except with respect to transferred material.

2. Kind. Liming materials, superphosphate, forest trees, and any other material or service which may hereafter be requested by a State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, may be furnished to farmers in the Northeast Region for use under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program.

3. Eligibility for conservation materials. Materials may be furnished to any person who is elibible to earn a payment for carrying out approved soil-building practices under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program, except a person:

a. Whose name appears on the Register of Indebtedness for any debt other than a premium advance on 1942 Crop Insurance. (He will become eligible, however, upon discharge of the debt.)

b. Who has executed an assignment on Form ACP-69 of his entire 1942 payment which has not been discharged by the execution of Part III thereof.

c. Whose request for such materials is not approved by the county committee.

4. Amount. The maximum amount of liming or fertilizer materials which may be furnished as conservation materials for use (1) on any non-allotment farm will be a quantity the deduction for which is not in excess of the 1942 soil-building allowance for the farm plus the small payment increase on the allowance; (2) on any allotment farm will be the same as for non-allotment farms except that the acreage in allotments need not be deducted from the total cropland when computing the soil-building allowance and with further exception that, on any allotment farm on which there is but one person eligible to share in the farm payment and for which the largest possible allotment payment is not more than $25.00, the entire farm payment may be taken in materials, except as provided below:

a. The maximum quantity of forest trees which may be furnished will be a quantity the deduction for which is not in excess of the soil-building allowance plus $15.00, plus the small payment increase on this sum.

b. For those farms which have received an advance from the Secretary in payment of 1942 crop insurance premiums, the maximum amount of materials for which the farm is eligible will be the amount indicated above less the amount of the advance for crop insurance premiums. The amount of the advance for crop insurance premiums will be the amounts stated on Form FCI-222-W for the farm or, if the final premiums have not been computed, it will be the amounts computed on the maximum insurable acreage for the farm as stated on FCI-215-W.

c. Farmers who have executed assignments on Form ACP-69 for part of their 1942 payments are eligible to take the quantity of material indicated above or a quantity the deduction for which is not in excess of the unassigned portion of their probable farm payment, whichever is smaller.

d. County committees will not grant requests for more materials than can be used in a manner consistent with good farming practice on the farm.

Section B. USE OF CONSERVATION MATERIALS.

1. Purposes for which materials may be used. Conservation materials or services may be used only for carrying out approved soil-building practices as determined by each respective State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

2. Conditions under which materials are furnished. It is the responsibility of each county committee to make sure that any person applying for conservation materials or services understands that such materials or services are furnished for use under the following conditions, as well as the conditions contained on ACP-64, Revised:

a. That a deduction will be made for the material or services furnished from any payment due him on any farm in the county in an amount determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and indicated on ACP-64, Revised.

b. That an additional deduction equal to the original deduction will be made on any quantity of material which is not used in a manner which is in substantial accord with the purposes for which such material was furnished.

c. That, in the event the deductions indicated in "a." and "b." above exceed the payments due him on farms in the county, he will pay the Secretary the amount by which the deductions exceed the sum of the payments subject to deduction.

d. That he will be expected to provide all reasonable possible assistance in unloading his materials when they are delivered.

e. That he pay any additional handling costs or demurrage accruing to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration because of his delay in accepting or calling for materials.

f. That no application for payment will be filed:

(1) On a farm which renders no compliance except with conservation materials and on which no deduction is incurred and the conservation materials or services furnished have been used for carrying out approved soil-building practices, and

(2) On a farm for which a net payment of $1.00 or more could not be computed if an application were filed and on which no deduction is incurred and the conservation materials or services have been used for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

This exemption from filing an application does not apply to applicants who are eligible to share in the payments or deductions computed for other farms in the county under the 1942 Program.

g. On those farms for which an application for payment is properly filed, the payment for properly applying the conservation materials furnished will be computed at the rates and in the same manner established in the applicable State practice bulletin.

PART II. Preparation and Handling of Forms

Section A. ACP-64 (REQUEST FOR MATERIALS). All requests for conservation materials or services must be made on Form ACP-64, revised September 1940 or later. A separate set of ACP-64's will be executed for each kind of material which the farmer requests and for each material or service requested under allowances of special county programs, if any.

1. Units to be used. Units of liming materials will always be expressed in tons, forest trees in number of trees, and fertilizer materials in cwts.

2. Preparation of ACP-64. ACP-64's, revised September 1940 or later, will be prepared as the form indicates.

3. County office check of ACP-64. County offices will check all entries on ACP-64's before they are forwarded to the State office, making such changes and corrections as the county committee believes are necessary and proper. All such changes must be initialed by the person making them.

Section B. CASH COLLECTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES.

1. ACP-93. A cash collection for association expenses will be required from each applicant before his request is forwarded to the State office. The individual collecting this cash on behalf of the association will give the applicant a properly executed ACP-93 (Receipt Form) as a receipt for the cash collected. All cash collected must be turned into the county office at least once each week.

2. Amount. The amount to be collected for association expenses will be determined by the Regional Director upon the recommendation of the State committee.

3. Receipt by treasurer. Upon receipt of the proper amount of money, the treasurer of the association will receipt the ACP-93a's and b's and return the ACP-93a's to the person who collected the cash from the applicant. The ACP-93b shall be fastened to and filed with the related bank deposit slip in the same order as entered on NED-23.

4. Reporting collections. Association treasurers will prepare duplicate deposit slips and deposit the moneys which he has received in connection with conservation materials in the bank to the credit of the association within twenty-four hours or as soon thereafter as is possible. At the same time these collections should be listed on Forms NED-23 as provided for in the Handbook.

5. Incorrect cash collection. If the cash in connection with materials is too small to cover the amount of material requested, arrange with the farmer either to advance an additional amount of money or accept a reduced amount of material. If the cash in connection with material is too large and the farmer is not eligible to receive more material or does not want more, the amount of such excess collection will be refunded in accordance with provisions contained herein.

Section C. FORM NED-44.

1. Copies to be prepared. NED-44 will be prepared with an original and five copies. The original and one copy will be on regular paper and the remaining copies on onion-skin stock. These will be referred to hereinafter as "original," "first copy," "second copy," "third copy," "heavy copy," and "fifth copy."

2. Preparation of Form NED-44 by county office. When ACP-64's have been received for materials or services to be supplied by any one contractor (1) in a reasonable amount for delivery to farmyards within any area at approximately the same time, or (2) for at least 500 of any one kind of forestt trees, or at least 30 tons of fertilizing or liming material, fo carload shipment to any one siding on the same or substantially the same date, prepare NED-44 for each such kind of material or delivery in the following manner:

a. If desired, adjust the carbon paper so that only the material to be typed in the left-hand margin and columns 1 and 2 will show on the fourth copy of NED-44.

b. Enter the names and code numbers of the State and county in the spaces provided.

c. Enter in the space provided the Aaa number of the ACP-66 assigned to the request by the county office.

d. Kind of material. Enter in the space provided the words "Red Pine," "Triple Superphosphate," "Ground Limestone," "20% Superphosphate," etc., whichever material is being ordered; also the word "bag" or "bulk."

e. Delivery desired. Enter here the date delivery is desired.

f. Type of delivery. Enter here whether delivery shall be at siding, plant, or on farms.

g. Program year. The program year "1942" should be entered in the space provided.

h. Enter in the blank space directly above the title of the form:

(1) In the case of material for which a consignee is designated, the name and mail address of such consignee; and

(2) In the case of material for delivery f.o.b. a plant, the name of such plant.

i. Farm serial number. Enter in the left-hand margin the serial number of the farm for which the applicant is requesting the material.

j. Column (1). Name of producer. Enter in column (1) opposite his serial number the name and address of each applicant.

When a farmer has submitted a request and his name has been entered on the NED-44, and the completing of the request is deferred to a later date in accordance with Part II, Section F, 1-c, of these instructions, the farmer's name and related entries on the original and all available copies of NED-44 will be lined through and a notation made opposite his name on the original and second copies "Transferred to Aaa _____". The new Form NED-44 on which this transfer is entered should also be cross referenced to the original from which the farmer was transferred by this entry after his name: "Transferred from Aaa _____".

In any event, if a farmer has submitted a request on ACP-64 and has paid the association the cash amount required, the name of the farmer should be entered on NED-44, regardless of whether or not he later cancels a part or all of his request.

k. Column (2). Quantity to be delivered to farmer. Enter in column (2) the quantity of material as entered in the column headed "Quantity" on ACP-64 for each participant.

l. Columns (4) and (5). Date paid. County Association Expenses. Enter in column (5) the amount of money shown on ACP-93b and in column (4) the date it was paid.

m. Columns (3), (6), (7), and (8). Leave blank at this time.

n. Column 9. ACP-8 on which collections are reported. Enter the month covered by the Form ACP-8 on which the money collected from the farmer is reported.

o. Signature of secretary and treasurer. The secretary will sign in the space provided. The space for the signature of the treasurer will be left blank.

p. Form NED-44 shall be completed at a later date in accordance with Part II, Section H, of this bulletin.

13. Preparation of ACP-66 by county office. (This procedure is recommended, but if the State committee approves this form may be prepared in the State office as under the 1941 Program.)

a. Enter in the space provided the date delivery is desired.

b. Enter in the space provided the name and code numbers of the State and county.

c. Enter "Northeast" in the space provided for the name of the division.

d. Complete the block headed "Consign to" as follows:

(1) Enter the name of the county.

(2) In the case of farmyard delivery, the words "Deliver to individual farmers as called for on accompanying Forms ACP-64."

(3) In the case of delivery at plant, the words "Surrender to individual farmers as called for and as designated on accompanying Forms ACP-64."

(4) In the case of delivery at sidings, the name of the person designated as consignee of the shipment and his post office address, which should agree with the designated consignee on the bill of lading. Enter the name of the siding at which delivery is requested and the name of the railroad on which the siding is located.

e. Enter the proper "Request for Shipment" (Aaa) number on all copies of NED-44 and all copies of the related ACP-64's.

4. Disposition of NED-44, ACP-64, and ACP-66.

a. Transmit the original, second, and heavy copies of NED-44, together with the white and yellow copies of each related ACP-64, and the entire ACP-66 to the State office.

b. Place the blue copies of ACP-64, together with the third copy of NED-44, in special file pending State office approval.

c. The fifth copy of NED-44 is to be retained in the county office as its copy of the substantiation of collections reported on line 1c of ACP-8 Revised.

d. Disposition of the first copy of NED-44 is to be made in accordance with part II, section H of this bulletin.

Section D. STATE OFFICE HANDLING OF REQUESTS FOR MATERIAL.

1. Verification and approval.

a. Check entries on ACP-64 and NED-44 and determine whether applicants are eligible to receive 1942 conservation materials in the amount requested. Correct any incorrect ACP-64, correct the corresponding entry on the NED-44, and adjust the totals on NED-44. No correction may be made of the entry in column (5) of NED-44. All corrections and changes shall be initialed by the person who makes them in the State office.

b. Approve by signature in the space provided all three copies of NED-44.

2. Preparation of Form ACP-66 (Request for Shipment).

a. Contract number and contractor. Enter in the space on the right-hand side of the form directly below the first double line the number of the contract and the name and address of the contractor, if known.

b. Otherwise complete the form by indicating the kind and quantity of material requested and approving the request in the space provided.

3. State office record of requests. Each State office will maintain currently the following minimum information concerning each request for shipment. The information must be available for each type of material from each supplier by counties.

a. Aaa Number.

b. Date received in State office.

c. Date ACP-66 forwarded to contractor.

d. Number of individual requests contained in order.

e. Type of delivery (farm, siding, plant, etc.).

f. Quantity ordered on this request.

g. Cumulative total requested.

h. Date ACP-67 received from consignee, if any.

i. Date ACP-67 forwarded to Washington.

j. Quantity delivered on request.

k. Cumulative total delivered.

l. Date voucher received in State office.

m. Date voucher forwarded to Washington.

n. Date completed NED-44 received in State office.

o. Date completed NED-44 forwarded to Washington.

p. The deduction for material delivered (quantity multiplied by applicable deduction rate).

q. Government bill of lading number, if any.

4. Disposition of forms (ACP-64, NED-44, and ACP-66).

a. For farmyard or f.o.b. plant delivery:

(1) Transmit the white ACP-66, the white ACP-64's, and the heavy copy of NED-44 to the supplier.

(2) Transmit the yellow ACP-66, the yellow ACP-64's, and the original NED-44 to the county office.

(3) Forward the orange copy of ACP-66 to the Regional Office.

(4) Retain the pink copy of ACP-66 and the remaining copy of NED-44 in the State office.

b. Delivery at sidings (consignee):

(1) Forward the original copy of ACP-66 to the contractor.

(2) Forward the orange copy of ACP-66 to the Regional Office.

(3) Forward the yellow ACP-66, the white and yellow ACP-64's, and the original and heavy copy of NED-44 to the county office.

(4) Retain the pink copy of ACP-66 and the remaining copy of NED-44 in the State office.

Section E. COUNTY OFFICE CORRECTION AND COMPLETION OF FORMS. County offices will proceed as follows in handling forms returned from the State office:

1. Correction of Copies of ACP-64. Correct the blue copy of ACP-64 to agree with any changes made in the State office on the white or yellow copy.

2. Refunds. See revised refund procedure to be issued immediately as part of County Association Handbook.

3. Filing of forms. File all copies of ACP-64, NED-44, and ACP-66 for the same request for shipment in one folder pending further use.

Section F. MATERIAL TO BE DELIVERED TO FARMS OR AT PLANT

1. The contractor will:

a. Arrange to have the material delivered to the applicant in the manner specified upon presentation (but not surrender) by the applicant of his ACP-93.

b. Upon delivery of the material to the applicant, secure the signature of the applicant or his authorized agent in the receipt section of the white ACP-64. The following signatures will be considered by this office to be acceptable signatures for the receipt section of ACP-64:

(1) The personal signature of the applicant, or

(2) If the applicant himself is not available, then his representative may execute the receipt section for him by writing the applicant's name in the proper space and, immediately below it, the word "by", the representative's signature, and his identification, such as wife, son, hired man, etc.

c. When all material listed on a NED-44 has been delivered to the farmers and all ACP-64's properly receipted, forward NED-44 and receipted ACP-64's, together with Standard Forms 1034, to the State office.

In the event any farmer who requested material at a plant has not picked up his material as called for on an individual Form ACP-64 within 30 days after receipt of the Form ACP-66 by the supplier, the supplier may notify the State office of the names of producers who have not yet called for their material. The State office shall then investigate these cases, taking what action it deems necessary, but in any event shall, within 15 days from date of notice by the supplier, give the supplier disposition of the case. It is felt that should the State office be unable to dispose of a given case within 15 days after notice by the supplier, the supplier should be allowed to bill for all material delivered against a form ACP-66 at that time and the undelivered portion of the Form ACP-66 be cancelled. If, prior to completing the order, it is finally determined that the farmer will accept none or only part of his request, the contractor who has NED-44 at that time shall be instructed by the State office to draw a red line through the entry

in column (2) opposite the farmer's name and enter the correct amount, if any. If the farmers not yet having taken delivery should later desire their material, it should be included on a new ACP-66.

2. The State office will:

a. Check the receipted white copies of ACP-64 and the NED-44 against the covering ACP-66, the supplier's invoice, and Standard Form 1034, and, if found to be in agreement, shall execute ACP-67 after precautionary measures have been taken to prevent improper delivery of material or improper execution of the receipt section of ACP-64. If a producer received more or less material than originally requested, column (2) of NED-44 should be corrected to show the amount actually received. This will be done by drawing a single line through the original entry and entering the amount actually received immediately above and similarly correcting the total of column (2). No changes may be made in column (5).

b. Forward immediately the white ACP-67 and Standard Form 1034 to the Regional Office. If a discount is offered, attach a "DISCOUNT" slip to Standard Form 1034.

c. Retain the pink ACP-67 and heavy copy of NED-44.

d. Forward the receipted white copies of ACP-64, together with the second copy of NED-44 previously retained by the State office, and the yellow ACP-67 to the county office.

3. The county office will:

a. Copy all new entries from the white copy of ACP-64 onto the yellow and blue copies.

b. If desired or requested, forward the completed blue copy of ACP-64 to the applicant.

c. File in the farm folder the receipted white ACP-64.

d. Forward all completed yellow copies of ACP-64, together with the original and the third copy of NED-44 completed in accordance with Part II, section H, of this bulletin, to the State office.

e. File the second copy of NED-44, the yellow ACP-66, and the yellow ACP-67 together in a permanent file numerically by Aaa numbers.

4. The State office will:

Transmit the original NED-44 immediately to the Regional Office.

Section G. MATERIAL TO BE SHIPPED TO SIDINGS.

(See NER-612 Instructions for Consignee for detailed instructions.)

1. The consignee will:

a. Take the heavy copy of NED-44 and the related white copies of ACP-64 and a blank copy of ACP-67 to the car; deliver to each applicant the quantity of material shown opposite his name on NED-44 upon presentation (but not surrender) of the applicant's ACP-93 and have the receipt section of the white ACP-64 properly signed. The following signatures will be considered by this office to be acceptable signatures for the receipt section of ACP-64:

(1) The personal signature of the applicant, or

(2) If the applicant himself is not available, then his representative may execute the receipt section for him by writing the applicant's name in the proper space and, immediately below it, the word "by", the representative's signature, and his identification, such as wife, son, hired man, etc.

b. Prepare and sign an ACP-67.

c. Return the receipted forms ACP-64, NED-44, and ACP-67 to the county office immediately after completing delivery of the materials.

2. The county office will:

a. In case of overage, shortage, damage, etc., proceed as outlined in NER-612 (Instructions for Consignee).

b. Forward within 24 hours to the State office the white and pink copies of ACP-67 prepared and signed properly.

c. Copy all new entries from the white copy of ACP-64 onto the yellow and blue copies.

d. If desired or requested, forward the completed blue copy of ACP-64 to the applicant.

e. File in the farm folder the receipted white ACP-64.

f. Forward all completed yellow copies of ACP-64, together with the original and the heavy copy of NED-44, previously returned by the consignee, completed in accordance with Part II, Section H, of this bulletin, to the State office. If a producer received more or less material than originally requested, column (2) on NED-44 should be corrected to show the amount actually received. This will be done by drawing a single line through the original entry and entering the amount actually received immediately above and similarly correcting the total of column (2). No changes may be made in column (5).

g. File the second copy of NED-44, the yellow form ACP-66, and the yellow ACP-67 together in a permanent file numerically by Aaa numbers.

3. The State office will:

a. Forward immediately the white copy of ACP-67, the Standard Form 1034, if any, together with any related statements, to the Regional Office. If Standard Form 1034 is submitted, a "DISCOUNT" slip must be attached if a discount is offered.

b. Transmit the original NED-44 immediately to the Regional Office.

Section H. COMPLETION OF RECORDS IN CONNECTION WITH SHIPMENTS. After Form ACP-67 has been executed, the county office will complete its record of transactions as follows:

1. Entries on NED-44 (Original, second, and third copies):

"Tons in Shipment." Enter in this space the quantity of material delivered to farmers under this request for shipment.

"Extra Charges." Enter in this space as a total for the shipment any extra charges resulting from demurrage or extra handling incident to demurrage.

Column (3). Enter the date shown in the receipt section on the white copy of ACP-64 for each farmer.

Column (6). Enter in this column opposite the name of the producer extra charges collected from him as a result of expenses incurred because of his delay in taking delivery.

Column (7). In the event a farmer will accept none or only part of his order and it is necessary to make a refund, the correct amount of money shall be refunded to him by the treasurer of the association and this amount entered in Column (7). However, the full amount originally collected from the farmer shall not be changed on NED-44.

Column (8). If a farmer accepts none or only a part of his order and no refund is to be made, the amount of the cash advance which the county committee declares to be defaulted will be entered in column (8) of the original and association copy.

When the form is otherwise completed, the treasurer will sign in the space provided. If the same person is both secretary and treasurer of the association, his name must be subscribed in the space provided for the signature of each of such officers.

2. Entries on Forms ACP-9 and ACP-10:

a. Refunds. See revised refund procedure to be issued immediately as part of County Association Handbook.

b. Consignee. If a consignee is otherwise employed by the association under some other title, such other title should be shown on Forms ACP-9 and -10 and such claim does not have to be identified with a request for shipment number. The rate of pay for such a person while serving as a consignee may not exceed the maximum approved rate for the title with which his claim is identified.

If a consignee is not otherwise employed by the association, but is employed only for the purpose of acting as consignee, his claim should be submitted as a "Personal Service" claim on Forms ACP-9 and -10 under the title of "Consignee." The rate of pay for such consignee may not exceed $5.50 per day. Such claims need not be identified with a Request for Shipment number on ACP-9 or -10.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions, in areas approved in advance by the Regional Director, arrangements may be made whereby the duties of consignee may be performed on a per ton basis, but at a rate of not more than 50¢ per ton. Such claims should be submitted under "Miscellaneous" on forms ACP-9, and need not show a Request for Shipment number.

c. Laborers. If it becomes necessary for the association to engage laborers to assist consignees, then claims by such laborers should be submitted as "Miscellaneous" on Forms ACP-9 at a rate not to exceed $4.00 per day but need not be identified with the Aaa number. The claim must be supported by certified true copies of an invoice made out to the association and signed by the claimant showing the amount due, how the expense was incurred, and the amount chargeable to each Request for Shipment number.

d. Extra charges. In case there is a demurrage charge, it should be shown as a miscellaneous claim on ACP-9 in the name of the claimant,

supported by certified true copies of an invoice and identified with the proper Aaa number.

If there is an extra labor charge incident to the demurrage, such extra labor charge should be shown as a miscellaneous claim on ACP-9 in the name of the claimant, supported by certified true copies of an invoice and identified with the Request for Shipment (Aaa) number in connection with which the claim is made.

3. Entries on ACP-8.

Reporting collections of charges paid by farmers: All collections in the form of cash advances for association expenses must be reported in line 1 (c) of Form ACP-8 and must be supported by the first copy of each NED-44 which covers the collection being reported. The fifth copy of NED-44 will be kept attached to the county office's copy of ACP-8.

All collections such as demurrage and extra charges will be recorded on NED-44 and will be reported as a collection in line 1 (c) of the first ACP-8 submitted by the association after such collection has been made. These collections must be supported by a statement in duplicate signed by the treasurer, listing the man's name from whom collected, the amount, the reason for the charge, and the Aaa number involved. This is necessary for the reason that this information is not included on the first carbon copy of NED-44.

PARTICULAR CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO SEE THAT A COLLECTION IS REPORTED ONLY ONCE.

In the event an order has not been completed at the time Form ACP-8 is prepared and consequently an NED-44 does not list all the names which will be entered on the form when the order has been completed, an Aaa number will be assigned to the order and the first carbon of NED-44 identified with the Aaa number, will be forwarded anyway in support of the collections reported on ACP-8. When additional requests are approved and the names of those farmers covered by the additional requests are entered on this incomplete NED-44 to make up the complete order, the typist, before entering the additional names, will insert a new NED-44 as the first carbon copy. This first copy will again be submitted in support of the collections reported on the next ACP-8 submitted. If the order is not as yet completed at that time, the same steps will be followed again and continued each month until the order is completed. Example:

Form NED-44, which will be covered by Request for Shipment (ACP-66), lists only six names when ACP-8 is prepared for August. The first carbon of NED-44 will be forwarded with the August account in support of the collection reported on line 1 (c), ACP-8. During the month of August there are 20 additional requests approved which are to be entered on

the incomplete NED-44 to make up an order. Before the typist enters any of the additional 20 names on NED-44, a new NED-44 will be inserted between the original copy and the second carbon. This first carbon will show only the 20 names being added to the previous six. This first carbon will now be submitted in support of the entry for collections on the September ACP-8. If the order is still incomplete, the same steps will be followed and continued each month until the order is completed.

Section I. TRANSFERRING MATERIAL

This section provides instructions for transferring material from one farmer to another after the original farmer has receipted for the delivery of such materials. County committees must understand, however, that it is clearly and definitely their responsibility to see that all material is finally used to carry out soil-building practices or that the proper entries are made on an application for payment which is filed showing, in the proper manner, that such material was not properly applied.

1. Transferring material within the program year. If, prior to the closing date for carrying out soil-building practices for the program year under which the material is furnished, it is determined that material furnished will, in all probability, not be properly used by the person to whom it was issued, such material may be transferred to one or more other farms or farmers in the following manner.

a. The cash paid for association expenses by the original recipient will be declared to be in default.

b. ACP-64's shall be executed in the usual manner for the new farmer or farmers to whom it is to be transferred. If the material is to be physically transferred from one farm to another, the county committee should try to have the new farmer agree to transfer the material to his farm at his own expense in lieu of the usual cash payment for association expenses. If this is not done, the proper cash advance should be collected in the regular manner. The material shall not actually be delivered to the new farmer until the State office has indicated its approval of such transfer.

c. A statement in triplicate shall be prepared by the county office and signed by the secretary to the county committee declaring that such cash advance has been declared by the county committee to be defaulted and that the entry for this person in column (2) of the NED-44 covering the shipment under which the material was originally delivered should be corrected by drawing a line through the original entry and inserting, immediately above, the quantity which was left on the farm. If no material is left on the farm, this entry will be zero. The original and one copy of this statement will be forwarded to the State office, where a person designated by the State committee will indicate his approval or disapproval and, if approved, transmit the original of the statement to the County Association Unit of the Northeast Division in Washington, D. C. The statement shall further request that these substitute farmers should be entered on the NED-44 for the original shipment, indicating the quantity and date received, the amount and date paid for

association expenses, and the ACP-8 on which the cash collection was reported. If the farmer performs the trucking service in lieu of a cash payment for association expenses, the statement should so indicate, instead of the amount and date paid and the ACP-8 on which reported. The statements required above may be made on Form NED-44.

2. Material transferred from a preceding program year. If, after the closing date for carrying out soil-building practices under the 1941 Program year, it is determined that material furnished will, in all probability, not be properly used, such material may be transferred to a substitute farmer or farmers under the 1942 Program in the following manner:

a. The cash paid for association expenses by original recipients of materials which are later transferred to other farms or other farmers will be declared to be in default. A statement in triplicate shall be prepared by the county office and signed by the secretary to the county committee declaring that such cash advance has been declared by the county committee to be defaulted, and that the entry for this person in column (2) of the NED-44 covering the shipment under which the material was originally delivered should be corrected by drawing a line through the original entry and inserting, immediately above, the quantity which was left on the farm. If no material is left on the farm, this entry will be zero. The original and one copy of this statement will be forwarded to the State office where a person designated by the State committee will indicate his approval or disapproval and, if approved, transmit the original of the statement to the County Association Unit of the Northeast Division in Washington, D. C.

b. ACP-64's shall be executed in the proper manner for the new farmer or farmers to whom the material is to be transferred at the deduction rate applicable for the type of material to be transferred under the program year for which it is being furnished. If the material is to be physically transferred from one farm to another, the county committee should try to have the new farmer agree to transfer the material to his farm at his own expense in lieu of the usual cash payment for association expenses. If this is not done, there shall be collected, for association expenses from these new participants, the cash advance established for that type of material under the program year for which the material is being furnished.

c. A new set of NED-44's and an ACP-66 will be prepared and submitted to the State office in the usual manner except that, if the farmer transfers the material himself, the following statement will be entered on NED-44 in lieu of the regular entries for columns (4), (5), and (9): "Material transferred by producer in lieu of cash payment for association expenses." All, and only such, transferred material as was originally covered by one request for shipment number should be listed on such new NED-44. There shall be typed on this new NED-44 a statement indicating the program year from which this material is being transferred, and indicating the request for shipment number on which the material was originally issued. However, such material will not be transferred to the new farmer until the State office indicates its approval of such transfer by approving the request in the usual manner.

d. The State office will prepare an ACP-66 and otherwise handle such requests in the usual manner except that in the place designated for the name of the contractor there will be entered the phrase "Transferred from _____ Program under Aaa _____." ACP-67 need not be prepared for such orders.

e. If the original recipient has been placed on the Register of Indebtedness by reason of an application for payment filed which indicates that material furnished was not used, and such material is later transferred and the county committee desires that the original recipient be removed from the Register of Indebtedness, a supplemental application shall be prepared in the usual manner and accompanied by a statement signed by one or more members of the county committee, to the effect that the farmer should be removed from the register for the reason that the county committee has taken the material back and reissued it to another farmer. It will not be necessary to name the new farmer in such statement. If the county committee determines that the additional payment, if any, computed and offset by the deduction for materials furnished on the original application should not be made to the applicant because of the transfer of the material, the supplemental application should be submitted by the county committee without the signature of the applicant.

3. Handling charges incurred in connection with transferring material. In those cases in which material is physically transferred from one farm to another and such transfer is not made by the new recipient of the material, county committees are authorized to make such arrangements to accomplish the transfer as are necessary. While it will not be necessary to solicit bids to secure trucking, it is pointed out that officers and regular employees are not eligible to perform such trucking services and receive compensation therefor, and that expenses incurred in this connection should be kept as low as possible. Any claims incurred for such trucking should be shown as a miscellaneous claim on ACP-9 and the body of the invoice supporting such claim should be prepared as follows: "Hauling _____ tons of _____ from _____ farm to _____ farm under Aaa _____." Certified true copies of this invoice must accompany the account to substantiate the claim. In all other respects such claims shall be handled in accordance with standing instructions for miscellaneous claims. Such charges will not be shown as either handling or extra charges on NED-44.

Section J. SAMPLING AND ANALYZING.

1. Sampling. The State office will be responsible for seeing that samples are taken in accordance with the following instructions and for issuing such supplemental instructions as will assure that the samples taken are representative of the material sampled. Additional samples will be requested by the Washington office in those cases where there is any indication that the material may be running below the guaranteed analysis.

a. Superphosphate. One sample will be taken from approximately each 25th shipment of superphosphate received in the State under each contract providing for siding delivery. Such samples should be taken from the car at the time of unloading. For superphosphate delivered to individual farmyards one sample will be taken from approximately every 500 tons delivered in the State by each contractor. Such samples will be taken within ten days after date of delivery. Not less than one sample will be taken from the superphosphate shipped from each plant under each contract.

b. Liming material. At least two samples should be taken of each material delivered under each contract in each State. Samples of limestone will be taken at the point of delivery within ten days after date of delivery.

2. Analyzing. As in the past, it is expected that all samples except those taken in the States of Vermont and Pennsylvania will be analyzed in the several State laboratories. Samples of materials taken in Vermont and Pennsylvania will be analyzed in Washington. In addition, at various times, the Washington office will call for samples of specific materials to be analyzed in Washington. All samples sent to Washington shall be mailed directly to Dr. K. D. Jacobs, Fertilizer Research Division, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., accompanied by Form NED-39 properly filled out. The results of analyses made in the States shall be mailed to the Regional Office.

The results of analyses made in the field shall be transmitted to this office without delay by the State office. This analysis report shall contain at least all the information for which a space is provided on the Form NED-39.

It is emphasized that deductions will be made from vouchers submitted by suppliers on the basis of these analyses. It is, therefore, important that the samples taken are entirely representative of the material being sampled and the State office shall carefully designate and be responsible for training individuals to take such samples.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division

NER-611 -- Supplement 1 Issued November 4, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington, D. C.

Northeast Division

1942 CONSERVATION MATERIAL AND SERVICES

Section K. PREPARATION OF VOUCHERS FOR PAYMENT OF CONSERVATION MATERIALS (SUPPLIERS)

There follows a sample voucher, Standard Form No. 1034, Revised, "Public Voucher for Purchases and Services Other than Personal" and a Form AD-105, "Check Mailing Slip". The spaces to be executed on the voucher are numbered and it is not necessary to execute the spaces marked "XXX" since this information is included elsewhere on the voucher. Vouchers should be submitted to Washington through the State offices and, upon receipt by the Washington office, should consist of three copies, the original Form 1034, Revised, and two memorandum copies (yellow), Form 1034a, Revised. Any changes, corrections or alterations made on the voucher should be initialed by the payee.

The Check Mailing Slip is self-explanatory and is for use in mailing checks in payment of the voucher submitted. The address shown on this slip should agree in every case with the address on the voucher and contract. Any type of check mailing slip other than the one attached should not be used.

The proper and complete execution of vouchers as indicated will expedite the payment of accounts. A supply of these forms may be obtained from the Washington office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Northeast Division, or from the State offices.

1. After UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, enter "AAA NORTHEAST DIVISION".

2. Enter town, state and date voucher prepared.

3. & 4. Enter name and address of supplier exactly as it appears on the contract under which the material is supplied. If the address used by the payee on the voucher differs in any way from the address shown on the contract, an explanation of the change must be furnished the Washington office. This explanation should accompany the voucher on which the change appears since payment of the claim would be delayed pending an explanation of the discrepancy.

5. Execution of this space is optional and is for the use of the payee should he use a bookkeeping system whereby he numbers his invoice.

6. Enter terms of any discount offered in the contract; if no discount is offered, enter word "NET".

7. Enter here the Aaa Request for Shipment Number, date of the request, and the code number of the state and county covered by the request.

8. This space should be left blank if the delivery was effected by rail since the supplier has no way of knowing the actual delivery date. If delivery is made at the supplier's plant or by his truck, he should enter the actual delivery date. In the event deliveries are made over several days, the date of the delivery completing the order should be entered.

9. Enter here a description of the items being billed. This should agree with the description of the items offered under the terms of the contract. The type of material should be noted and whether it was delivered in bags, bulk, spread on field, etc. should be stated.

10. Enter here the quantity delivered which should agree with the quantity ordered.

11. Enter here the cost per unit. This should agree with the terms of the contract.

12. Enter here the unit as shown in the contract.

13. Enter here the total amount as computed from the unit price multiplied by the quantity delivered.

14. Enter here the name of point from where shipment or delivery was made.

15. Enter here the point of actual delivery. If the material was delivered to individual farmyards in a particular county, the entry should be: "individual farmyards".

16. If shipment was by common carrier, enter here the weight of the entire shipment.

17. If shipment moved on Government Bill of Lading, enter here the number of the Bill of Lading furnished.

18. Enter here the total amount of the items billed.

19. In the body of this certificate the purchase order number is not necessary. After the word "Payee" should be inserted the name of the contractor exactly as it appears on his contract and in the caption of the voucher (items 3 and 4).

20. & 21. The signature of the payee or his authorized representative should appear in space number 20 and his title should be entered in space numbered 21. If the payee is an individual, his signature should appear after "Payee" and the word "Owner" should be entered after "Title" in space numbered 21. The signature of the payee or his authorized representative should appear only on the original copy of the voucher.

22. & 23. Enter here the number and date of the contract against which delivery was made.

24. In the space available after the description of the items being billed, enter the following certification: "I certify that all statutory requirements as to American production and labor standards, and all conditions of purchase applicable to the transactions have been complied with." This certification covers all others not certified to under item 19. This certification should appear on the face of rather than on any attachments to the voucher.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.

NER-612

Issued August 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Northeast Division
Washington, D. C.

"INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF GOVERNMENT BILLS OF LADING"
"INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONSIGNEES AND SHIPPERS"

This supersedes NER-512 and has been prepared in a form designed to fit in with schools of instruction for consignees should the State office desire to conduct such schools. Revision in the instructions have become necessary due to the fact that the old type Government Bill of Lading has been replaced with a Speedi-Set type of bill with an overprint indicating the distribution of the various parts of the bill after execution.

These instructions are intended primarily to cover the handling of conservation materials in carload lots, but are equally applicable for other articles moving on Government Bills of Lading.

RESPONSIBILITY

The work of the consignee is not difficult, but it is tremendously important. His first responsibility is to the Government of the United States. Further responsibility of the consignee is to the State and County Offices by which he is employed. This responsibility demands that he make certain that the proper persons receive the right amount of materials and that all related forms are properly executed and returned to the County Office in accordance with instructions. THE CONSIGNEE WILL BE HELD LIABLE TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR ANY LOSS SUFFERED BY THE GOVERNMENT AS THE RESULT OF HIS CARELESSNESS.

ISSUING GOVERNMENT BILLS OF LADING

Government Bills of Lading are serially numbered, the number appearing on the original of the bill, appearing on the memorandum copies, and the shipping order. It has three parts:

(1) The original, Standard Form No. 1058,
(2) The Memorandum Copy, Standard Form No. 1058a,
(3) The Shipping Order, Standard Form No. 1059.

These forms are to be used only for shipments to be transported at Government expense.

The issuing officer, in preparing a Government Bill of Lading, will note in the heading thereof, along with the appropriation and allotment chargeable, the State and County Code and the request or request numbers of the requisitions covered by the Government Bill of Lading. The issue date should be the same as the ACP 66 it covers.

Proper routing of freight shipments is a difficult job and can be accomplished only by a routing or rate clerk. For the purposes of this Administration, representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will not attempt to route a Government Bill of Lading under any circumstances other than to state thereon - - - "A shipment should move over cheapest route to protect the lowest published rate".

All original bills of lading mutilated in preparation, or issued in error, should be marked canceled and returned promptly to the Northeast Division in Washington since these forms are negotiable and must be strictly accounted for.

When a contractor is furnished a Government Bill of Lading with which to make a shipment, he should be notified to follow the distribution instructions contained in the form of overprints on the bill of lading and told to forward the Washington memorandum copies with his 1034. Where bills of lading are issued in the State offices, it is required that the original and one memorandum copy be forwarded to the consignee of the shipment as soon as the shipment is surrendered by the contractor to the originating carrier. Where bills of lading are issued by the Washington office, the original only will be forwarded to the consignee and the Memorandum Copy that would have gone to the consignee, had the bill of lading been prepared in the field, will be forwarded to the State office concerned.

The issuing officer should detach only the last memorandum copy and forward the bill of lading to the supplier with carbons intact so that the supplier may use them in further preparation of the bill.

When a shipment moves by Government Bill of Lading, it is not permitted:

(1) To issue a duplicate of the original bill.
(2) That contractors prepay freight charges.
(3) To issue Government Bills of Lading after service has been performed.

Payment for transportation by means of a Government Bill of Lading is made to the delivering carrier upon presentation of a transportation voucher properly executed and supported by an executed original bill of lading, or certificate in lieu thereof, to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

SUPPLIER'S DUTIES

Upon issuance of a Government Bill of Lading for moving materials, the issuing officer will forward the bill of lading, together with his Request for Shipment Form ACP-66, to the contractor. The contractor will order a car, taking into consideration the material to be shipped and must not order a car above standard dimensions unless such cars are actually needed. It is important, therefore, that the length of the car ordered and the length of the car furnished be noted on the bill of lading in spaces provided for this information.

The description of the property shipped will be entered on the bill of lading by the contractor and it will be incumbent upon him to classify material

shipped in accordance with freight classifications in effect at that time on the basis of the cheapest commodity rate. In order to obtain the benefit of the lowest commercial rates, commercial names will be used corresponding to those shown in the "Consolidated Freight Classification".

When the car is loaded and sealed and ready for surrender to the initial carrier, the contractor will enter on the bill of lading the size of the car ordered, the size of the car furnished, the date furnished, the initials of the car, and the car number in the space provided for such information. He will then submit the Government Bill of Lading and all copies to the carrier's agent for execution. Upon execution by the carrier's agent, the contractor will surrender to the carrier the shipping order Standard Form No. 1059, which is the salmon copy in the Speedi-Set, and will forward to the consignee the original and first Memorandum Copy of the Government Bill of Lading. THE THIRD AND FOURTH MEMORANDUM COPIES, FORM NO. 1058A, SHALL BE FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON BY THE SUPPLIER TOGETHER WITH THE STANDARD FORM NO. 1034 SUBMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH HIS CLAIM FOR FURNISHING MATERIALS.

DUTIES OF CONSIGNEE

The designated consignee on receiving the original of the Government bill of lading is on notice that that shipment, consigned to him, is in movement, and he may determine the date it was shipped from the lower right-hand block just above the signature of the issuing officer, where the agent of the originating carrier signed as accepting the shipment. The consignee at that time should contact the agent of the delivering carrier at the siding destined for delivery, notifying him that he has a shipment of materials consigned to him which left _____ under date of _____, and arrange with the agent to notify him immediately upon arrival of the car. The usual procedure in these cases is for the freight agent to notify the consignee by means of a postcard. He does not send out this postcard until arrival of the car. Therefore, if the consignee can make arrangements to have the agent call him or determine the approximate date of the arrival of the car and keep in touch with the agent, it is often possible to gain from 1/2 to a full day of extra free time for unloading.

Upon receipt of the original of the Government bill of lading, the consignee should also notify the county office of the date the car was shipped, and that he is in possession of the bill of lading.

When the freight agent notifies the consignee of arrival of the car, the consignee should notify all participating farmers having materials in that car to the effect that it has arrived, the location of the siding, and the time of day, and how many days he will be there to surrender their material to them. In this connection it is imperative that the consignee impress upon these farmers that they be there to pick up their materials within the specified time limit. This time limit is called "free time", and usually is 48 hours. Any time over and above this 48 hours required in unloading the car is called "demurrage", and for each day over the free period a charge is made by the

railroad. The government will not stand demurrage charges and should more than the free time be necessary to unload the shipment, unless the consignee can reach an agreement with the freight agent for an extension of the free period, the responsibility of demurrage will rest entirely on the consignee and the county association.

Before going to the siding to receive and unload any shipment a consignee should make sure that he has all necessary materials with which to perform this job. Generally speaking, he will need the following: the original of the Government bill of lading; a supply of Standard Form 1060, "Temporary Receipts"; a copy of NED Form 44, a copy of Form ACP-66, ordering the shipment and copies of the related Forms ACP-64; a supply of Form ACP-67 Revised, franked and addressed envelopes to be used in mailing necessary papers to the Washington and county offices.

Preparatory to taking delivery, the consignee should go to the office of the freight agent and notify him that he is ready to take delivery of the shipment. At this time the consignee should obtain from the freight agent the date and number of the railroad way bill, and the date and number of the delivery agent's freight bill.

If it is known that complete unloading of the shipment cannot be effected that day, arrangements should be made with the freight agent to seal the car over night.

The consignee, of course, will be required to identify himself and his right to the shipment, in order that the freight agent may release it to him. This may be done by means of the original bill of lading. The bill of lading, however, should not be surrendered to the freight agent at this time. There have been instances where freight agents have refused to allow the consignee to enter the car without first executing and surrendering the bill of lading. This is an unreasonable request, and the consignee should not comply. Surrender of the bill of lading, the basis on which a charge will be made against the Government for the transportation involved, without first having unloaded and checked the shipment for quantity, weight, condition, and otherwise having determined that the shipment is in order, is impossible. Should, however, a freight agent insist on receiving papers before making the shipment available to the consignee, the consignee may execute Standard Form 1060, "Temporary Receipt", in duplicate, surrendering the original to the freight agent and retaining the copy for himself. Later, on completion of unloading the shipment and carrying out the following instructions, the bill of lading may be surrendered and the "Temporary Receipt", picked up from the agent -- and it, together with the copy originally retained by the consignee, destroyed.

Having cleared with the freight agent, the consignee should go to the car and note a record of the car seals before breaking them, include this information on the Form ACP-67 Revised noting the numbers of the seals and whether or not the car moved under shipper's seal or carrier's seal. This is an important step necessary to establish responsibility in case of loss or damage to the shipment. At this point, check the original bill of lading to determine whether

or not the shipper has indicated the size of car ordered, the size of car furnished, the date it was furnished, the initials of the car, and the car number. If this information has not been entered by the shipper, the consignee should fill in these items.

The consignee may now open the car and check the contents against the bill of lading and his copy of the ACP-66. Check for quantity, weight, condition, loss, overage, and damage. Immediately upon opening the car the consignee should examine the condition of the load. It is assumed that the majority of consignees will have had some previous experience by this time in the handling of carload shipments and they should be in a position through experience to judge whether or not the car was properly packed by the shipper, and whether or not the condition of the load as they find it, if bad, is due to incorrect loading or rough handling in transit. At any rate, the questions pertaining to the condition of the load on the Form ACP-67 Revised should be answered fully, and the benefit of the consignee's opinion rendered to the Washington office through this medium.

The Consolidated Freight Classification, filed with, and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, prescribes the following rules:

"Rule 27".

Section 3. Safe Loading and Protection of Freight and Equipment. "Lading must be securely blocked or braced and when in closed cars must be away from car doors, and weight must be approximately the same on each side of car."

"Rule 30".

Section 1. (b)
"Bulkheads, partitions, temporary doors or door protections, when required to protect or make bulk freight secure for shipment, must be furnished and installed by the shipper and at his expense."

If on opening the car the load is apparently in good condition, the consignee should proceed to disperse the material to the participating farmers as called for on his copy of Form 65 and related Forms ACP-64--and, if the load checks out accurately, he need fill in on Form ACP-67 Revised only those questions asked on the face of the form.

If on opening a car damage or loss is evident, the consignee should before touching the shipment call in the freight agent for an inspection, have him go over the shipment and secure from him a report of the damage or loss, in duplicate if possible, presenting his findings. At this particular point it may be impossible to have the freight agent indicate the exact extent of the loss--but, if loss or damage is evident on opening the car, the freight agent should have this brought to his attention, and then the consignee may tell him that he will proceed with the unloading and let the agent know exactly the extent of the loss when he has completed the unloading. If a freight agent is not available, and

to wait for an inspector of the carrier from another town would cause demurrage charges, the unloading may be effected after calling in a disinterested party, and securing a certificate of findings by him. This last method is helpful but should not be resorted to if at all possible to arrange for a freight agent or carrier's inspector.

If on opening a car or as the unloading progresses it is discovered that there is an overage, the consignee shall arrange to have it taken by some farmer or farmers who desire the material and whose allowance available for the material will permit them to take the excess material in accordance with the regular procedure for furnishing such materials. The consignee should indicate on the face of Form ACP-67 Revised in the "Remarks" space, that there was an overage of so many bags but that this overage has been absorbed by an adjustment of one or more farmers' allotment, or the inclusion of a new farmer. The Washington office on the strength of this information will make adjustment of the purchase order, paying the supplier for the material.

Should there, however, be an overage of such magnitude that it is out of reason to accept it and try to adjust orders to make use of it, the shipment may be accepted for the amount ordered and the consignee should immediately contact Washington by telephone or wire asking disposition of that amount which cannot be used. The consignee should also notify the county office as soon as such overage is discovered.

If there is a shortage, and as soon as it becomes apparent, adjustment should be made with some farmer or farmers receiving a consignment in that car, if possible, to reduce his or their orders by the amount of the shortage. In this event the Form ACP-67 Revised should have a statement of the particulars by answering all questions on the reverse thereof, and mention the fact that this shortage was deducted from the consignment in this car of one or more farmers and the county office records adjusted accordingly, making any refund due because of the adjustment if the shipment is not to be transferred to a later shipment. If the shortage is of such magnitude as to handicap greatly the farmer in his practice and it is anticipated that further supplies of material will be required for that locality, his order may be reduced by the amount of the shortage, no refunds made him, and a new Form ACP-64 issued for this amount to make up the shortage which will be requested on a future order. This new ACP-64 should be clearly cross-referenced with the original.

Overages or shortages should be adjusted on each particular shipment as received. No overage received should be applied against future shipments, even though it is known that more cars are due at that same destination. This is necessary for the reason that it may become essential to place the remaining orders against another supplier--and when overages from one shipment are carried over against future shipments considerable difficulty may arise in settling a dispute between two or three suppliers.

Form ACP-67 Revised-"Receiving & Inspection Report." It is most important that consignees fill out this form in its entirety as every question is pertinent to the accounting procedure in Washington. If the shipment checks out

accurately with the Form ACP-66 and the Government bill of lading, consignees need execute only the face of the form. If, however, there is a loss, damage, or shortage, all questions on the reverse of this form must be answered fully and completely, and the affidavit executed by a registered Notary Public or Justice of the Peace. IN CASES OF LOSS, DAMAGE OR SHORTAGE, IF THE REVERSE OF FORM ACP-67 IS NOT COMPLETELY EXECUTED, PAYMENT TO THE CONSIGNEE WILL BE WITHHELD UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE REQUIRED INFORMATION IS FURNISHED.

Unloading the Car. Having opened the car and found the load in apparent good order, the consignee is ready to dispense the material to individual farmers as called for. When a farmer presents himself at the car for his material, the consignee should be shown the applicant's receipted copy of the Form ACP-93, substantiating the fact that the farmer has made his cash advance. This form is not to be surrendered by the farmer. The consignee should then check that farmer's ACP-64 and deliver to him the amount of material called for thereon. There should then be entered the amount of material obtained by the applicant in the receipt section of Form ACP-64 before the applicant or his representative signs in this section, as a signature in the receipt section without the amount received shown is worthless. The consignee should use a copy of NED Form 44 covering this particular shipment as a tally sheet, and check off the quantity of material delivered to the individual applicants opposite the name of the applicant on NED Form 44. In the event the applicant does not appear in person to receive his material, his representative on showing copy of Form ACP-93 may secure his material for him. In this case the signature in the receipt section of Form ACP-64 should be accomplished as illustrated:

John Doe
By: Henry King, Agent

If when unloading a car the consignee will pay particular attention to the amount of material being taken out, there should be little trouble in securing accurate counts. If, on the other hand, while some farmers are unloading their material, he does not give full attention to such unloading, errors will probably occur. Every bag should be tallied as it is carried through the door, and it is usually not difficult to recount the bags once they are stacked in the truck. The importance of accuracy on the part of consignees, therefore, cannot be overemphasized.

Execution and Disposition of the Bill of Lading. Having completed unloading, the consignee should make sure that there is entered on the face of the bill of lading a record of the car seals, and whether the car moved under a shipper's seal or carrier's seal. Check also to make sure that there has been entered in the small space just under the body of the bill of lading the size of the car furnished, the initials of the car, and the car number. Execute the section of the bill of lading at the bottom entitled "Consignee's Certificate of Delivery". The consignee should take care to see that the sentence "Delivery service at destination (was, was not) by the Government" is properly accomplished. For the purposes of this Administration delivery will always be by the Government when shipped by Government bill of lading. Show this by striking out "was not".

In the "Consignee's Certificate of Delivery", the second line calling for (actual point of delivery by carrier), care must be exercised to make sure that name of the siding or town filled in here is the correct point of delivery, the place where the car was actually unloaded.

When there is more than one carrier at destination, care must be taken to see that the certificate of delivery will show the name of the carrier from whom the property is actually received. If a shipment is inadvertently receipted for to a wrong carrier, immediate steps should be taken to secure return of the bill of lading for correction of the certificate of delivery and surrender to the proper carrier.

In no case will the minimum carload weight be shown in the Certificate of Delivery, but rather the actual weight received or shown in the body of the bill, less the weight of loss or shortage, if any, and plus the weight of overage, if any.

The date of receipt of shipment should be the date of the day the car is placed for unloading and made available to the consignee, not the date of notice of arrival.

In the event of loss, damage, shortage, or overage, make a complete report of such conditions on the reverse of the bill of lading in the space provided. Be sure to sign above the line designated "consignee". Surrender the original bill of lading to the freight agent, and if it has been necessary to issue a Temporary Receipt, Standard Form 1060, pick this form up at this time and destroy it together with the copy which has been held by the consignee.

If when receipting the original bill of lading the consignee receipts also the memorandum copy, make notations on the bottom of this memorandum copy as to the date the car was made available for unloading, the actual weight received, which will be the same weight reported on the original bill of lading, and mail this memorandum copy to the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Northeast Division, Washington, D. C.

If there was a loss, damage, shortage, or overage which necessitated obtaining from the carrier's agent a "Certificate of Inspection", in duplicate, one copy of this Certificate of Inspection and one copy of the consignee's letter explaining the loss, damage, shortage, or overage should accompany the Form ACP-67 Revised through the State office to Washington.

If, after releasing the bill of lading, ACP-67 Revised and other papers on which there is noted a loss, shortage, damage or overage, it is discovered there was no loss, shortage, damage or overage and that the shipment was actually received in good order and the proper amount, a written report of all details should be addressed to the Washington office immediately.

Temporary Receipt and Certificate in lieu of Lost Bill of Lading. In the event the bill of lading has not been received by the consignee at the time notice of arrival is given by the carrier, surrender of the car may be accomplished

by furnishing the agent of the carrier a Temporary Receipt, Standard Form 1060, for property actually received. The Washington office should be notified immediately that shipment covered by request number _____ has been received, but that the original bill of lading has not. The Washington office will then initiate a tracer in an attempt to find the lost bill of lading. If the bill of lading cannot be found in a reasonable time, the Washington office will issue a certificate in lieu thereof if the original bill of lading was issued in Washington, or will notify the State office to issue certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading, if the original bill of lading was issued in the State office. This certificate in lieu will then be routed through the same channels as the original bill of lading-- and on receipt of the original copy by the consignee he will execute the consignee's certificate of delivery and surrendertthis to the delivering carrier's agent, picking up the Temporary Receipt and destroying it. Should the original bill of lading be located after notifying Washington to initiate a tracer, Washington should be advised of this fact immediately that the tracer may be suspended. If, however, the original bill of lading is located, after issuance of certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading, the bill of lading should not be executed but a notation made on the face to the effect that certificate in lieu has been issued, and forwarded to the Washington office with a letter of explanation.

If no part of a shipment is received at its destination and the consignee has checked back through the State office, and it has been determined that the shipment was lost, the local agent of the last carrier will be notified in writing--and the original unaccomplished Government bill of lading, with a letter of explanation and a copy of the notice to the freight agent, will be forwarded to the Washington office.

Reconsignment and Diversion. A shipment may be reconsigned or diverted to a new consignee or another destination when the shipment is still in transit--or, having arrived at destination, the shipment has not yet been removed from the carrier's possession.

Carrier's allow 24 hours free time in which to accomplish a reconsignment or diversion and action must therefore be taken promptly in order to avoid demurrage or storage charges.

If it becomes necessary because of error or other circumstances to divert a shipment from one destination to another, written instructions directing the reconsignment or diversion must be given the proper agent of the carrier who has physical charge of the shipment at the time. The Washington office or a State office, as the case may be, directing a reconsignment or diversion of a shipment will communicate with the original consignee and secure the original bill of lading, and note on the original bill of lading the following: "This shipment reconsigned to _____ on this bill of lading. No other bill of lading issued to cover haul from _____ to _____. Authority for reconsigning. (Signed)_____."

The original bill of lading endorsed as required above should then be forwarded at once to the new consignee at the new destination.

In the event a reconsignment or diversion is instigated by a State office, a full report of the transaction in writing should be made at once to the Washington office.

Conversion of Commercial Bills of Lading. When shipments are received on commercial freight or express bills of lading and the transportation therefor is properly chargeable to the public funds, proper representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will convert such commercial bill of lading by attaching the original commercial bill of lading, or the original express receipt, to a serially numbered Standard Form 1058, "Government Bill of Lading"--(original), on which certificate of receipt will then be accomplished, and memorandum copies thereof, distributed as herein before provided for under the heading "Issuing Government Bills of Lading". Mark in the body of the bill of lading and all copies, "Converted Commercial Bill of Lading", or "Converted Express Shipment".

/s/ A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division

shipped in accordance with freight classifications in effect at that time on the basis of the cheapest commodity rate. In order to obtain the benefit of the lowest commercial rates, commercial names will be used corresponding to those shown in the "Consolidated Freight Classification".

When the car is loaded and sealed and ready for surrender to the initial carrier, the contractor will enter on the bill of lading the size of the car ordered, the size of the car furnished, the date furnished, the initials of the car, and the car number in the space provided for such information. He will then submit the Government Bill of Lading and all copies to the carrier's agent for execution. Upon execution by the carrier's agent, the contractor will surrender to the carrier the shipping order Standard Form No. 1059, which is the salmon copy in the Speedi-Set, and will forward to the consignee the original and first Memorandum Copy of the Government Bill of Lading. THE THIRD AND FOURTH MEMORANDUM COPIES, FORM NO. 1058A, SHALL BE FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON BY THE SUPPLIER AND THE STANDARD FORM NO. 1034 SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE STATE OFFICE FROM WHICH THE ORDER WAS PLACED.

DUTIES OF CONSIGNEE

The designated consignee on receiving the original of the Government Bill of Lading is on notice that that shipment, consigned to him, is in movement, and he may determine the date it was shipped from the lower right-hand block just above the signature of the issuing officer, where the agent of the originating carrier signed as accepting the shipment. The consignee at that time should contact the agent of the delivering carrier at the siding destined for delivery, notifying him that he has a shipment of materials consigned to him which left _____ under date of _____, and arrange with the agent to notify him immediately upon arrival of the car. The usual procedure in these cases is for the freight agent to notify the consignee by means of a postcard. He does not send out this postcard until arrival of the car. Therefore, if the consignee can make arrangements to have the agent call him or determine the approximate date of the arrival of the car and keep in touch with the agent, it is often possible to gain from 1/2 to a full day of extra free time for unloading.

Upon receipt of the original of the Government Bill of Lading, the consignee should also notify the county office of the date the car was shipped, and that he is in possession of the bill of lading.

When the freight agent notifies the consignee of arrival of the car, the consignee should notify all participating farmers having materials in that car to the effect that it has arrived, the location of the siding, and the time of day, and how many days he will be there to surrender their material to them. In this connection it is imperative that the consignee impress upon these farmers that they be there to pick up their materials within the specified time limit. This time limit is called "free time", and usually is 48 hours. Any time over and above this 48 hours required in unloading the car is called "demurrage", and for each day over the free period a charge is made by the

railroad. The government will not stand demurrage charges and should more than the free time be necessary to unload the shipment, unless the consignee can reach an agreement with the freight agent for an extension of the free period, the responsibility of demurrage will rest entirely on the consignee and the county association.

Before going to the siding to receive and unload any shipment a consignee should make sure that he has all necessary materials with which to perform this job. Generally speaking, he will need the following: the original of the Government bill of lading; a supply of Standard Form 1060, "Temporary Receipts"; a copy of NED Form 44, a copy of Form ACP-66, ordering the shipment and copies of the related Forms ACP-64; a supply of Form ACP-67 Revised, franked and addressed envelopes to be used in mailing necessary papers to the Washington and county offices.

Preparatory to taking delivery, the consignee should go to the office of the freight agent and notify him that he is ready to take delivery of the shipment. At this time the consignee should obtain from the freight agent the date and number of the railroad way bill, and the date and number of the delivery agent's freight bill.

If it is known that complete unloading of the shipment cannot be effected that day, arrangements should be made with the freight agent to seal the car over night.

The consignee, of course, will be required to identify himself and his right to the shipment, in order that the freight agent may release it to him. This may be done by means of the original bill of lading. The bill of lading, however, should not be surrendered to the freight agent at this time. There have been instances where freight agents have refused to allow the consignee to enter the car without first executing and surrendering the bill of lading. This is an unreasonable request, and the consignee should not comply. Surrender of the bill of lading, the basis on which a charge will be made against the Government for the transportation involved, without first having unloaded and checked the shipment for quantity, weight, condition, and otherwise having determined that the shipment is in order, is impossible. Should, however, a freight agent insist on receiving papers before making the shipment available to the consignee, the consignee may execute Standard Form 1060, "Temporary Receipt", in duplicate, surrendering the original to the freight agent and retaining the copy for himself. Later, on completion of unloading the shipment and carrying out the following instructions, the bill of lading may be surrendered and the "Temporary Receipt", picked up from the agent -- and it, together with the copy originally retained by the consignee, destroyed.

Having cleared with the freight agent, the consignee should go to the car and note a record of the car seals before breaking them, include this information on the Form ACP-67 Revised noting the numbers of the seals and whether or not the car moved under shipper's seal or carrier's seal. This is an important step necessary to establish responsibility in case of loss or damage to the shipment. At this point, check the original bill of lading to determine whether

NER-617

Issued September 19, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY COMMITTEE PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING 1942 FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS, PERMITTED ACREAGES, PROGRAM YIELDS AND SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I. GENERAL

A. Contents of Bulletins.

The instructions contained in this bulletin relate to the general procedure to be followed by county committees in determining 1942 farm acreage allotments and program yields, and in contacting farmers with respect to such allotments and yields, together with soil-building and other program allowances for farms as provided under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Instructions for listing basic data and determining allotments for each individual commodity are contained in the following bulletins:

NER-617-P - Instructions for Determining Potato Allotments and Program Yields

NER-617-T - Instructions for Determining Tobacco Allotments, Permitted Acreages, and Program Yields

NER-617-C - Instructions for Determining Corn Acreage Allotments, Usual Acreages, and Program Yields

B. Use of 1942 Forms.

Forms provided for use and referred to in these instructions are:

NED-24 - "Commodity Form - 194 ." This form is hereinafter referred to as "NED-24-1942." A new NED-24 should be inserted in the binder on top of each 1941 NED-24 so that column (7) of NED-24-1942 falls directly over column (8) of NED-24-1941, leaving column (7) of NED-24-1941 exposed, as well as column (6) of NER-413 and columns (3), (4), and (5) of NER-313, and columns (1) and (2) of NER-312. See NER-617-P, NER-617-T, and NER-617-C for instructions with respect to entries to be made on NED-24-1942 in connection with the determinations of potato, tobacco, and corn acreage allotments.

All listing sheets now in the ring binders which deal solely with commercial vegetables should be removed and carefully filed in the county office for future reference.

County committees may, with the approval of, or at the request of, the State committee remove all forms NER-313, NER-413, and NED-24-1941 from the binders and relist the 1939 and 1940 acreage data in the first two columns of NED-53. In counties where NED-53 is used

1941 acreage data should be entered in column (3) of NED-53 rather than in column (7) of NED-24-1942, and the NED-24-1942 should be inserted in the binder on top of NED-53 leaving the first three columns of NED-53 exposed. However, it is recommended that such relisting on NED-53 be deferred until after 1942 acreage allotments have been determined.

NER-614 - Farm Notice for Nonallotment Farms. This form will be prepared in accordance with instructions contained herein for each farm for which acreage data are available and for which a 1942 acreage allotment or permitted acreage is not determined.

NER-615 - Farm Notice for Allotment Farms. This form will be prepared in accordance with instructions contained herein for each farm and for which a 1942 acreage allotment or permitted acreage (including wheat) is determined.

NED-32 - "Allotment Plus and Minus Tally Sheet." This form will be used in accordance with the instructions contained herein for recording the effect on the county allotment of changes made in farm allotments after the State office audit.

NED-33 - "Record of Adjustments in Acreage Allotments, Usual Acreages, and Yields." This form, hereinafter referred to as "Record of Adjustments," will be prepared in accordance with instructions contained herein in all cases where an appeal is filed by a producer and in all other cases where the county committee makes an adjustment or revision in an acreage allotment or yield for the farm.

NED-34 - "Allotment Check Sheet." This form will be submitted to the State office in accordance with instructions contained herein, and will show the acreage allotment, permitted acreage and yield determined for each farm.

C. Listing of New Farms.

All farms for which allotment crop acreage data sufficient to make the farm eligible for a 1942 allotment has been obtained for the first time in 1941 in accordance with NER-Memo No. 360 should be added to the listing of farms previously maintained. This should be done by listing the newly assigned farm serial numbers and names of operators on forms NER-312 and the 1939, 1940, and 1941 acreage data in the appropriate columns on NER-413, NED-24-1941, and NED-24-1942, or in the first three columns of NED-53. 1942 acreage allotments, usual acreages and yields will then be determined for these farms and be included in arriving at county totals of acreages and allotments.

D. Rule of Fractions.

All acreage figures, including 1942 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and permitted acreages, will be expressed to the nearest tenth of an acre. Yields, except for wheat, will be expressed to the

nearest whole pound or bushel. Percentage figures, such as factors used in making pro-rata adjustments in allotments or yields, will, unless otherwise specified, be expressed to the nearest tenth of one percent.

Computations will be carried to two decimal places beyond the number of decimal places required in the result and rounded to the desired number of places. The two digits beyond the number of places required will be dropped if they amount to 50 or less, and will be counted as 1 and added to the next decimal place to the left if they amount to 51 or more. For example:

1. 24.750 acres would become 24.7 and 24.751 acres would become 24.8.

2. 1475.50 pounds would become 1475., and 1475.51 pounds would become 1476.

3. 250.50 bushels of potatoes would become 250., and 250.51 bushels of potatoes would become 251.

4. 87.450 percent would become 87.4% and 87.451 percent would become 87.5%.

SECTION II. DETERMINATION OF FARM UNIT

A. Allotments to Cover Land Constituting a Farm.

Care should be exercised to make certain that under the 1942 Program acreage allotments are determined only for tracts of land which constitute a farm as defined in Regional Bulletin NER-600. A farm is defined under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program as follows:

> Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:
>
> (1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor, substantially separate from that for any other lands; and
>
> (2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Interpretation of "Farm" Definition.

It is the responsibility of the county committee to determine the area of land constituting a farm. The determination of the county committee is not dependent upon the request, consent, or agreement of the persons interested in the land.

C. Reconstituted Farms.

For all farms which in 1942 contain cropland different from that which they contained in 1941, it will, of course, be necessary that the 1942 allotment for each allotment crop reflect the change in cropland contained in the farming unit. However, the record of the acreage of allotment crops as now shown on the listing sheets for an individual farm should not be changed since such history will be included in the record for some other farm and therefore be included in the total for the county.

If the history for a listed farm for any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 is not shown on the listing sheet, an attempt should be made to obtain such and list same in place of the dash (-) now entered in the respective column on NER-413, NED-24-1941, and NED-24-1942. As far as possible all dashes should be eliminated from the listing.

If two pieces of land, each having a serial number, are combined permanently, one serial number may be dropped, but the serial number which has been dropped should not be assigned to another piece of land.

If part of the land which was included in one farm in 1941 becomes a farm by itself in 1942, one of the reconstituted farms should retain the same farm number as it had in 1941 and the second should be given a new farm number.

All farmers should be instructed by their county offices, through their community committeemen or otherwise, that the allotment as shown on their farm notice is for the land described on the notice and that it is the farmers responsibility to notify the county committee of any change in the farm unit before planting time or the final date for enrolling in the program, whichever is earlier.

SECTION III. TRANSMITTAL OF LISTING SHEETS TO STATE OFFICE

A. Preparation of NER-413, NED-24-1941, and NED-24-1942

All forms NER-413 and NED-24-1941 (or NED-53 where used in lieu of these forms), and NED-24-1942, will be forwarded to the State office for audit as soon as all acreage allotments, permitted acreages, usual acreages, and yields have been determined by the county committee, but not later than October 25, 1941. All references herein to forms NER-413 and NED-24-1941 should be regarded as references to NED-53 where used in place of NER-413 and NED-24-1941. Forms NER-413 and NED-24-1941, and 1942 shall, when transmitted to the State office, be complete with respect to the entries in all columns except columns (15), (16), and (20) of NED-24-1942. If for any year from 1939 through 1941 the acreage of the crop on the farm is not known, enter a dash in place of an acreage figure for such year. If the acreage of the crop in any one of such years is known to be zero, enter a zero.

Enter the farm serial number for each farm in column (20) of NER-413 and column (21) of NED-24-1941 and 1942. Be sure that a sheet number is shown on each NER-413 and that the same sheet number is shown on each corresponding copy of NED-24-1941 and 1942, in order that the sheets may be readily re-inserted in their proper places upon return from the State office.

Listing on NER-413 and NED-24-1941 and 1942, may be made by towns, communities, or counties, the particular method to be prescribed by the State office. If the listing is made by towns or communities, be certain that the name of the town or community is entered on each related listing form.

B. Correction of NER-413 and NED-24-1941 and 1942.

When the listing sheets are returned by the State office, care should be exercised to make certain that all corrections as directed by the State office in connection with the Allotment Audit Report (NER-626) are made in red ink. The farmer fieldman of the State committee will examine such entries to ascertain that they have been properly made prior to the preparation of the farm notices.

C. Preparation of Allotment Check Sheet (NED-34).

As soon as final adjustments in individual allotments are made (not later than June 1, 1942), NED-34 (Allotment Check Sheet) will be prepared in the following manner and forwarded to the State office:

1. Number of Copies and Disposition. One set, including an original and three copies, of NED-34 will, unless otherwise directed by the State office, be prepared in all cases and the original and two copies will be forwarded to the State office, and the last (yellow) copy will be retained in the county office.

2. Method of Preparation. NED-34 should be prepared with a typewriter, or may be prepared with indelible pencil if so authorized by the State office. Whichever of the following two methods is authorized by the State committee will be used in listing data on NED-34:

In counties in which two or more different allotments are determined for any considerable number of farms, the following method is recommended:

a. (1) In the space above each group of three columns, enter the names of the commodities for which allotments are determined in the county.

(2) Enter in column (1) the serial number of all farms for which allotments or permitted acreages are determined.

(3) Make no entries in columns (4), (7), (10), and (13).

(4) Enter in columns (2), (5), (8), (11), and (14) the acreage allotment determined for each farm listed in column (1). If a permitted acreage rather than an allotment has been determined for the farm, "P.A." should be inserted immediately following such acreage. This entry should be obtained from column (16) of NED-24-1942 (Approved Allotment).

(5) Enter in columns (3), (6), (9), (12), and (15) for each farm the approved program yield of each commodity for which an allotment is determined. This entry should be obtained from column (19) of NED-24-1942, (Approved Yield), or from column (20) of NED-24-1942, if there is an entry in such column.

In counties in which only one allotment is determined for a majority of the farms, the following method is recommended:

b. (1) Prepare a separate NED-34 for each commodity for which allotments are determined and enter the name of such commodity in the space above columns (7), (8), and (9).

(2) Enter in columns (1), (4), (7), (10), and (13) the farm serial numbers of all farms for which allotments or permitted acreages for the specified commodity are determined.

(3) Enter in columns (2) and (3), respectively, the approved allotment and approved program yield as determined for each farm, the serial number of which is shown in column (1). If a permitted acreage rather than an allotment has been determined for the farm, "P.A." should be inserted immediately following such acreage.

(4) In the same manner, list the allotment and yield for all farms, the serial numbers of which are shown in columns (4), (7), (10), and (13).

Regardless of which of the two methods outlined above is used, the serial numbers of all allotment farms should be listed in numerical order unless a method other than numerical is authorized by the State office.

The allotment and yield for each farm should be entered in the lower of the two spaces provided, with the upper space reserved for any subsequent revisions which may be made.

SECTION IV. MULTIPLE CROPPING

A. Multiple Cropping.

In connection with determining allotments under the 1942 Program for farms on which two or more different allotment crops are grown consecutively on the same land, such as potatoes followed by tobacco, it will be necessary to determine an allotment for each such crop and the acreage of each crop harvested in 1942 will be counted in determining performance in 1942. However, in cases where there is double cropping of a single allotment crop on the same land, such as potatoes followed by potatoes, the land will be counted only once for purposes of setting allotments, as well as in determining performance in 1942.

B. Sum of Acreage Allotments.

The sum of the acreage allotments determined for a farm in 1942 shall not exceed the total acreage of cropland on the farm, except (1) in those cases where two or more different allotments are determined for the same land in cases of multiple cropping as indicated in A above, and (2) in those cases where all or a portion of the crops for which the acreage allotments are determined is normally interplanted in commercial orchards.

SECTION V. COUNTY OFFICE RECORD (Form NED-31)

The maintenance of Form NED-31 "County Office Record" is required in all county offices in 1942. It is desirable that a listing be made prior to making farm contacts in connection with the 1942 Program of all farms (both allotment and nonallotment) in the county. However, in view of the early date established for making such farm contacts, the preparation of NED-31 may be deferred until after the 1942 farm contacts have been made. It is required, however, that the listing of all farms on NED-31 be completed in time for use in keeping a record of enrollment (in columns 4 to 7) during the period when farm notices are being returned to the office following farm contacts.

At the end of the period for making farm contacts, NED-31 should constitute a record of the farms which have and have not enrolled in the 1942 Program prior to that time. On the closing date for enrollment in the 1942 Program, NED-31 should constitute the final record of all farms enrolled in the 1942 Program.

A record of performance and application for payment activities in 1942 should be kept on NED-31 in the same manner as provided under previous programs.

SECTION VI. ADJUSTMENTS IN ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS, PERMITTED ACREAGES, YIELDS, AND ALLOWANCES

A. Adjustments Required by the State Office Audit.

Prior to mailing of farm notices, all adjustments in acreage allotments, permitted acreages, and normal yields required by the State office at the time the listing sheets were returned with the Allotment Audit Report (NER-526) will be made in the manner indicated and approved by the farmer fieldman of the State committee before the preparation and mailing of farm notices. All such adjustments of entries on NED-24 will be made by inserting the corrected entry in column (15) or (20).

B. Adjustments Made After the State Office Audit.

1. Appeals.

For every appeal filed with the county committee in writing by farmers for adjustments in acreage allotments, permitted acreages, or yields determined for their farms, action should be taken by the county committee in one of the following ways:

a. Mail to the farmer a revised notice showing his allotments, permitted acreages, and yields after revision. All revised notices must be clearly marked at the top "Revised Notice;" or

b. Notify the farmer in writting that his appeal cannot be granted and the reasons therefor.

2. Record of Adjustments.

For all adjustments in acreage allotments, permitted acreages, and yields made after the State office audit, NED-33 (Record of Adjustments) will be prepared as outlined below. Adjustments made prior to the submission to the State office of NED-34 for the commodity will be supported in the county office by a properly executed copy of NED-33. The State committee may, however, require that a copy of each such NED-33 be forwarded to the State office. All adjustments made after the submission to the State office of NED-34 for the commodity must be supported by two copies of NED-33, one copy to be retained in the county office and one copy to be forwarded immediately upon completion to the State office for approval.

Insofar as possible, county committees should withhold action on appeals for increases in allotments for any particular commodity until all such appeals have been received from farmers. This will serve to assist the committees in effectuating a more equitable distribution of the allotment available for adjustment.

3. Use of NED-33.

The following data will be entered in section I, "Producer's Request and Action Taken."

Column (b). For each item in which an adjustment is made, the allotment, permitted acreage, or yield as shown on the original notices to the farmer will be entered in column (b).

Column (c). This column is for use for entering pertinent data, such as shed-room in the case of tobacco, and the average actual annual acreages for other commodities.

Column (d). Enter in this column the allotment, permitted acreage, or the yield requested by the producer which represents an adjustment from the original.

Column (e). Enter in this column in all cases where such recommendation is available, the allotments, permitted acreages, or yields recommended for the farm by the community committeeman who contacted the farmer.

Column (f). Enter in this column the acreage allotment, permitted acreage, or yield as adjusted and approved by the county committee.

Column (g). Enter in this column the date on which the county committee approved the adjusted figure as shown in column (f).

Entry to be made in section II, "Producer's Reasons for Requesting Change."

In connection with all adjustments made on appeals by producers, there should be entered in this section the reasons advanced by the producer for his requested adjustment in allotment, permitted acreage, or yield for the farm. Such data should include, in all cases where available, a record of the acreage of the commodity which the producer intends to plant in 1942.

Entry to be made in section III, "Statement of Community Committeeman."

In all cases where it is possible to obtain such a statement, the recommendation of the community committeeman who contacted the farmer, or such other community committeeman as has knowledge of the farm for which the appeal has been filed, and his reasons therefor should be entered in this section and used as a guide by the county committee in arriving at a decision with respect to the adjustment in question.

Entries in section IV, "County Committee's Statement of Reasons for Action Taken."

There should be entered in this section, in the space provided for each commodity, the basis on which the adjustments as shown in section I were made. This statement should be such as to justify completely the action taken by the county committee within its authority exercised in accordance with provisions of the 1942 Program and approved instructions.

Signatures in section V, "County Committee Certification."

Every copy of NED-33, including both the county office and the State office copy, shall be signed in this section by at least one member of the county committee, and should also show the date of such signature.

4. Use of NED-32.

When the listing sheets for each commodity are returned after audit by the State office to the county committee, they will be accompanied by a copy of NED-32 with the heading completed and the amount of allotment available after the State office audit for the commodity inserted on the form in the space provided. This acreage will represent the acres of allotment available to the county committee for making adjustments in the individual farm allotments then listed on the commodity listing sheets. Thereafter, the forms NED-32 will be maintained by the county office in accordance with the following instructions so that the forms NED-32 will at all times indicate the amount of allotment which is available to make adjustments in individual farm allotments. The entries will be made at the time each individual allotment is adjusted.

Serial number. Enter in this column the farm serial number for each farm for which the farm allotment is either increased or decreased after the listing sheets have been returned by the State office.

Increase in farm allotments. Enter in this column opposite the farm serial number the number of acres by which the farm's allotment is increased above the allotment for the farm as shown on the commodity listing sheet at the time of the State office audit.

Decrease in farm allotments. Enter in this column opposite the farm serial number the number of acres by which the farm's allotment is decreased below the allotment for the farm as shown on the commodity listing sheet at the time of the State office audit.

County allotment available. Enter in this column opposite the farm serial number the sum of the increase or decrease in the farm allotment and the county allotment shown to be available in the line above.

Forms NED-32 will be checked and verified at intervals by the farmer fieldman of the State committee and must at all times be complete and available in the county office.

C. Final Date for Making Adjustments in Allotments, Permitted Acreages, or Yields.

No allotments will be determined and no adjustments in acreage allotments, permitted acreages, or yields will be made for any farm after the date on which the commodity is planted or June 1, 1942, whichever date is earlier, except that later adjustments may be made to correct for changes in the farming unit where such changes result in a farming unit which is determined by the county committee to be a farm in accordance with the 1942 Program farm definition and instructions contained in this bulletin.

Under this provision allotments or permitted acreages will be adjusted after June 1 only by reason of changes in the control of land for which allotments or permitted acreages have previously been determined. Increases in allotments or permitted acreages will not be made to take care of acreages of any commodity which are not covered by an allotment and which is added to the farm by purchase or lease after the final date for making adjustments as set forth in the preceding paragraph.

SECTION VII. FINAL DATE FOR ENROLLMENT IN THE 1942 PROGRAM

A. Allotment Farms.

The closing date for enrollment of allotment farms in the 1942 Program is June 1, 1942, or an earlier date established by the State committee and approved by the Regional Director. This means that no farm for which it is required that an allotment be determined will be eligible to make application for payment under the 1942 Program or to receive con-

servation materials under the 1942 Program unless such allotment is determined before June 1, 1942, and there is filed with the county committee a farm notice signed by the farm operator before such date. If a farmer refuses to sign his farm notice because he desires to make appeal for a change in one or more of the allotments, permitted acreages, or yields as shown on the notice, the timely filing of such appeal will be accepted in lieu of his signature on the notice form and such farmer will be considered as enrolled in the 1942 Program within the time limit.

B. Nonallotment Farms.

The closing date for enrollment of nonallotment farms in the 1942 Program is June 1, 1942, or a later date recommended by the State committee and approved by the Regional Director. This means that no farm which is not eligible for an acreage allotment will be eligible to make application for payment under the 1942 Program or to receive conservation materials under the 1942 Program unless there is filed with the county committee a farm notice or ACP-64 signed by the farm operator before such date.

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

NER-617-C

Issued September 26, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING 1942 CORN ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

(Applicable only in Adams, Berks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry and York Counties in Pennsylvania)

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

A. Farms for which Corn Allotments Will Be Determined.

Corn allotments under the 1942 program shall be determined for all farms on which corn was planted in any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and for other farms on which corn will be planted in 1942.

B. Classification of Farms.

1. A corn allotment farm is a farm for which a corn allotment of more than 15 acres is determined, or a farm for which a corn allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage planted to corn does not exceed the allotment by 10 percent or more.

A corn allotment farm will be eligible for corn payments under the Agricultural Conservation and Parity Payment Programs, and subject to deductions at 10 times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn allotment.

2. A non-corn allotment farm is a farm for which no corn allotment is determined, or for which a corn allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage planted to corn exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more.

A non-corn allotment farm will not be eligible for corn payments under the Agricultural Conservation or Parity Payment Programs but will be subject to deductions at 10 times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of 15 acres.

3. Acreage planted to corn means the acreage of land on which field corn is planted (except any acreage of sown corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop) and the acreage of sweet corn used for livestock feed: Provided, That all or any part of any corn acreage totally destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, which is later replaced by other acreage planted to corn on the farm, may be considered as not having been planted to corn.

SECTION II. DETERMINATION OF COUNTY ALLOTMENT AVAILABLE FOR LISTED FARMS.

For purposes of determining the county allotment available for listed farms, the State office will prepare for each county a "County Corn Data Sheet," a sample of which is shown below. The original and one copy containing the entries to be made by the State office will be sent to each county office prior to the determination of corn allotments by the county committee. One copy of the "County Corn Data Sheet" will be returned with the county office entries made at the time the listing sheets are transmitted to the State office for audit.

COUNTY CORN DATA SHEET

Items	Entry	Source of Entry
Line 1 - County 1942 corn acreage allotment	_____	State office entry as furnished by Regional office
Line 2 - County average 1939-1940 corn acreage plus diversion	_____	State office entry as furnished by Regional office
Line 3 - Average 1939-1940 corn acreage for farms listed	_____	County office entry from column (10) of NED-24-1941
Line 4 - Calculated average 1939-1940 acreage diverted	_____	State office entry as furnished by Regional office
Line 5 - 1939-1940 average for listed farms plus diverted	_____	County office entry--line 3 plus line 4
Line 6 - Percentage entry on line 5 is of entry on line 2	_____	County office entry--entry on line 5 divided by entry on line 2.
Line 7 - Allotment available for listed farms	_____	County office entry--entry on line 1 times entry on line 6
Line 8 - Reserve allotment for farms not listed	_____	County office entry--entry on line 1 minus entry on line 7
Line 9 - Sum of 1942 usual acreages for farms listed	_____	County office entry--sum of column (13) or (14), NED-24-1942
Line 10 - County allotment factor	_____	County office entry--entry on line 7 divided by entry on line 9
Line 11 - County average yield	_____	State office entry

SECTION III. DETERMINATION OF FARM CORN ALLOTMENTS.

A. Listing on NER-312 and NED-24-1941.

The farm serial number and the name of the farm operator should be listed in columns (1) and (2), respectively, of NER-312, for all farms

not previously listed. Since the 1939 acreage, the 1940 acreage, the acreage of cropland and the 1939-1940 average acreage of corn is already entered in columns (7), (8), (9), and (10), respectively, of form NED-24-1941, this data should also be listed in the same columns of NED-24-1941 for all additional farms listed in 1942 for the first time. The 1942 commodity form (NED-24-1942) should be inserted in the binder so that column (7) of NED-24-1942 will fall directly over column (11) of NED-24-1941.

B. Listing on NED-24-1942.

Column (7) - "1941 Acres." Enter in this column the 1941 acreage planted to corn as shown on line 2, column (D), section XI, of NER-522.

Column (8). Change the column heading to read "1941 Usual," and enter in this column for each farm the usual acreage of corn determined for the farm under the 1941 Program.

Column (9). Leave blank.

Column (10). Leave blank.

Column (11). Leave blank.

Column (12) - "Community Committee Recommendations." The 1941 usual acreage determined for the farm as entered in column (8) will be reviewed by the community committee for the purpose of determining whether the 1941 usual acreage is representative for the farm in 1942. In making this determination the committee should consider the 1941 acreage of corn planted on the farm, whether such acreage was affected by flood or drought, change in the acreage of cropland on the farm, and any other conditions known to the committee which might make the 1941 usual acreage inapplicable for 1942.

If the community committee, after considering the above factors, determines that the 1941 usual acreage is applicable for 1942, no entry should be made in column (12) and the entry in column (8) will become the recommended usual acreage for 1942.

However, if the community committee, after considering the above factors, determines that the 1941 usual acreage is not applicable for 1942, or if there was no usual acreage determined for the farm in 1941, the community committee's recommendation for a 1942 usual acreage will be entered in column (12). In such cases the recommended 1942 usual acreage to be entered in column (12) will be based on, and be similar to, the usual acreage determined for another farm which is similar with respect to crop-rotation practices, type of soil, topography, and general plan of farming operations.

In determining the entry for column (12), the percentage ratio of the usual acreage of corn to cropland shall be computed for the selected

similar farm. This percentage ratio shall be applied to the cropland on the farm in question to obtain a computed usual. For farms on which no 1941 usual acreage was determined, the entry in column (12) will be this computed usual. For farms for which the 1941 usual acreage is being reduced the recommended 1942 usual acreage entered in column (12) shall not be less than the computed usual, and for farms for which the 1941 usual acreage is being increased the recommended 1942 usual acreage entered in column (12) shall not be more than the computed usual. A record of similar farms used and the computations made will be maintained in the county office on a form similar to the following:

SELECTED SIMILAR FARMS

Farm Serial Number	Total Cropland	1942 Usual Acreage	Percentage Ratio (3÷2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

FARMS FOR WHICH NEW 1942 USUAL ACREAGES ARE BEING DETERMINED

Farm Serial Number	Total Cropland	1941 Usual Acreage	Percentage ratio of Similar Farm	Computed 1942 Usual Acreage	Recommended 1942 Usual Acreage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Column (13) - "County Committee Recommendations." The county committee will review the entries in column (7), (8), and (12) and enter in column (13) a recommended 1942 usual corn acreage for the farm on the basis of their knowledge of the farm and the community committee's recommendation. Where the county committee decide that the entry in either column (8) or (12), or a figure between the two entries, is an applicable usual corn acreage for the farm for 1942, such applicable usual acreage shall be transferred to column (13). Where the county committee decide that neither the entry in column (8) or (12) nor any figure between the two entries is an applicable usual corn acreage for the farm for 1942 but should be larger than the larger of the entry in column (8) or the entry in column (12), they shall enter in column (13) a 1942 usual corn acreage for the farm which will not have a larger ratio of corn usual to cropland for the farm than that of the similar farm selected by the method outlined in the instructions for obtaining the entries for column (12) above. In the same manner if the county committee decide that the 1942 usual corn acreage for the farm should be smaller than either the entry in column (8) or column (12) they shall enter in column (13) a 1942 usual corn acreage for the farm which will not have a smaller ratio of corn usual to cropland for the farm than that of the similar farm selected by the method outlined

in the instructions for obtaining the entries for column (12) above.

Column (14) - "Adjusted" Usual. At this point the total should be obtained of the entries in column (13). If the total of the entries in column (13) does not exceed the 1939-1940 average acreage of corn plus diversion as shown on line 5 of the "County Corn Data Sheet," no entries need be made in column (14). If, however, the total of the entries in column (13) does exceed the 1939-1940 average acreage of corn plus diversion as shown on line 5 of the "County Corn Data Sheet," it will be necessary to enter in column (14) adjusted usuals, the sum of which shall not exceed the entry on line 5 of the "County Corn Data Sheet." Such adjustments will be effected either by making a pro rata adjustment on all the entries in column (13) or by reducing a part of such entries.

Column (15) - "Approved" Allotment. Enter in the heading of the listing sheet, in the space entitled "Allotment Factor," the allotment factor as shown on line 10 of the "County Corn Data Sheet." The entry in column (15) will be obtained by multiplying the 1942 usual corn acreage determined for the farm as entered in column (14), or column (13) where there is no entry in column (14), by the "Allotment Factor" entered in the heading of the listing sheet. The total of approved allotments for all farms as entered in column (15) cannot exceed the allotment available for listed farms as entered on line 7 of the "County Corn Data Sheet." When the listing sheets have been returned from the State office, any further adjustments which may be required in the allotments shown in column (15) will be made by drawing a line through the original entry in column (15) and entering in red ink the corrected allotment just above.

The allotment in column (15) as finally corrected is the allotment to be shown on the farm notice and no further changes should be made in the entries in column (15).

Column (16) - "Final" Allotment. This column is reserved for the final allotment as determined for each farm after adjustments, including the granting of appeals, made subsequent to the issuance of notices to farmers. All adjustments in allotments, other than those directed by the State office, made after the listing sheets have been returned from the State office audit, will be entered in column (16) and must be supported in the county office by a properly executed copy of NED-33. If any adjustment is made in an acreage allotment after NED-34 has been submitted to the State office any such change must be supported by two copies of NED-33, one copy to be retained in the county office and the other to be forwarded immediately to the State office, upon completion, for approval. The total of all "final" allotments cannot exceed the allotment available for listed farms as entered on line 7 of the "County Corn Data Sheet."

SECTION IV. DETERMINATION OF 1942 CORN YIELDS.

1942 Corn Program yields will be determined for all farms for which acreage allotments are determined in accordance with the following instructions in columns (17), (18), and (19) of NED-24-1942.

Column (17) - "Preliminary Yield." Enter in this column the preliminary program yield for the farm as recommended by the county committee. This preliminary yield will be the yield which the county committee determines could normally be expected after considering all available facts, including the normal yield for the county and for other similar farms, the yield for the farm in years for which data are available, the normal yield determined for the farm in 1941, production practices, type of soil, and general fertility of the land. The 1942 Program yield may be the same yield as was determined for the farm under the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program, if considered by the county committee to be equitable.

Column (18) - "Total Yield." Multiply the approved allotment as shown in column (15) by the preliminary yield for the farm as entered in column (17) and enter the result in column (18).

Column (19) - "Approved Yield." If the result obtained by dividing the total of column (18) by the total of column (15) is in excess of the county average yield as entered on line 11 of the "County Corn Data Sheet," the percentage which the county average yield is of the weighted average yield so determined may be entered at the top of column (19) and may be applied to each entry in column (17), and the results obtained entered in column (19), or if it will not result in inequities adjustments may be made in the yields determined for several of the individual farms. If the result obtained by dividing the total of column (18) by the total of column (15) is less than the county average yield, the entries in column (17) may be multiplied by the percentage which the program yield is of the weighted average and the results entered in column (19), or the difference may be held as a reserve for later adjustment of individual farm yields.

If the county committee adjusts a program yield on the basis of an appeal, such adjusted yield will be entered above the original entry in column (19) and the original entry will be lined through. The weighted average yield for all farms listed after any such adjustments have been made shall not exceed the approved county average yield.

Column (20). Enter in this column, in red ink, such revisions in the yields as may be requested by the State committee on the basis of the State office audit. If there are entries in this column and yields are adjusted on the basis of appeals, such adjusted yields will be entered in column (20) rather than in column (19).

Column (21) - "Serial Number." Enter in this column the farm serial number as listed in column (1) of NER-312 for the farm.

Farms For Which 10-Year Records Are Available.

Notwithstanding the above instructions, for any farm for which reliable records of the actual average yield per acre for the years 1939 to 1940, inclusive, are presented by the operator or are available to the committee, the program yield for the farm shall be the average of such ten-year actual yields, adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions. The program yields thus determined on the basis of ten-year actual production records will not be adjusted further to conform with the county average yield.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

NER-617-P

Issued September 19, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY COMMITTEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING 1942 POTATO ALLOTMENTS AND PROGRAM YIELDS

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I. FARMS FOR WHICH POTATO ALLOTMENTS WILL BE DETERMINED

A. Farms for which potato allotments will be determined.

Potato allotments under the 1942 Program shall be determined for all farms in the county on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

Acreage of potatoes harvested means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

SECTION II. BASIS FOR DETERMINING ALLOTMENTS

A. Old Farms.

The potato allotment for any commercial potato farm on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 shall be determined on the basis of: (1) the acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm during the years 1939, 1940, and 1941; (2) the acreage of potatoes harvested by the 1942 operator of the farm during such years; (3) the acreage of cropland on the farm; (4) the type of soil and the topography of the cropland; (5) principles of good soil management; (6) other facilities available for the production of potatoes on the farm; and (7) the acreage allotments determined for the farm under previous Agricultural Conservation Programs.

For purposes of determining potato allotments for old farms (farms on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941), the acreage of potatoes will be listed on potato listing sheets for all farms on which 3 acres or more of potatoes were harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941.

B. New Farms.

The potato allotment for any farm on which potatoes were not harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 but on which the county committee determines that three acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942 shall be determined on the basis of: (1) the past acreage of potatoes harvested by the 1942 operator of the farm; (2) the acreage of cropland on the farm; (3) the type of soil and the topography of the cropland; (4) principles of good soil management; and (5) other facilities available for the production of potatoes on the farm.

For purposes of determining potato allotments for new farms (farms on which potatoes were not harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941), a listing of such farms and the allotments therefor will be made separately from the listing of old farms.

SECTION III. LIMIT OF ALL FARM ALLOTMENTS

A. Old Farms.

1. All Old Farms. The sum of the potato allotments determined for all "old" farms in the county (including those not participating in the Program) shall not exceed the acreage allotted to the county by the State committee for such farms.

2. Participating Old Farms. The sum of the potato allotments determined for "old" farms participating in the 1942 Program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the acreage allotted to the county for all "old" farms by the State committee.

B. New Farms.

1. All New Farms. The sum of the potato allotments determined for all "new" farms in the county (including those not participating in the Program) shall not exceed the acreage allotted to the county by the State committee for such farms.

2. Participating New Farms. The sum of the potato allotments determined for "new" farms participating in the 1942 Program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the acreage allotted to the county for all "new" farms by the State committee.

SECTION IV. ENTRIES ON NED-24-1942

All entries on NED-24 will be made in ink. County office entries will be made in blue or black ink; and entries, if any, made at the direction of the State committee as a result of an audit will be in red ink.

A. Determination of Allotments.

1. Old Farms.

Column (7) - "1941 Acres." Enter here the acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm in 1941.

Column (8) - "1941 Allotment." Enter in this column the 1941 potato allotment determined for the farm as shown in column (16) of NED-24-1941, making sure that this entry acutally represents the final approved 1941 potato allotment.

Column (9) - "Total Cropland." The entry in this column for each farm will be the acreage of cropland on the farm in 1941 or the 1942 acreage of cropland on the farm, if known.

Column (10) - "Average." Enter in the column heading "1939-41" and in the column for each farm the average annual acreage of potatoes on the farm for the years 1939, 1940, and 1941.

Column (11) - Correct the heading of this column to read "Preliminary Allotment." An entry should be made in this column for each farm on which the average acreage of potatoes as shown in column (10) is 3 acres or more unless it is determined that 3 acres or more of potatoes will not be harvested on the farm in 1942, and for each farm on which the average acreage of potatoes as shown in column (10) is less than 3 acres if it is determined that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested on the farm in 1942. The entry for this column is a determination by the county committee, on the basis of information available, as to the number of acres of potatoes which most equitably represents the farm's fair share of the total acreage allotment available for farms for which allotments are being determined. In making this determination, attention should be given to the relationship of the 1941 acreage allotment determined for the farm to the 1941 acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm and to other factors enumerated in section II above insofar as information is available at the time with respect to such factors.

Column (12) - "Community Committee Recommendation." Enter in this column the recommendation of the community committee for the community in which the farm is located.

The community committee recommendation should be made after reviewing the preliminary allotment, as determined by the county committee, and the recommendation should reflect any changes which the community committee considers necessary from its more intimate knowledge of the farm with respect to the factors enumerated in section II above, remembering always that all farms in the county which are similar with respect to such factors should have allotments which are similar, and that the sum of the allotments for all farms for which allotments are being determined cannot exceed the total county allotment available for such farms.

Column (13) - "County Committee Recommendation." The county committee will review the entries made by the community committee in column (12) and make such adjustments in the community committee's recommendation as they feel are necessary in order to effect a fair and equitable distribution of that portion of the county allotment available for farms for which allotments are being determined. If the county committee determines that no change should be made in the community committee's recommendation made in column (12), the entry in column (12) will be transferred to column (13).

In any event, no allotment of less than 3 acres should be entered in column (13).

At this point, all columns in which entries have been made on NED-24-1942, should be totaled as well as column (6) of NER-413, and column (7) of NED-24-1941.

Column (14) - "Adjusted" Allotments. If the sum of all allotments, as entered in column (13), including any allotments for farms listed in 1942 for the first time plus a county reserve for adjustments because of errors and appeals, is less than the total county allotment available for such farms, the difference between the sum of column (13)

and the total county allotment available for such farms may be used to increase, at this point, a part or all of the allotments as shown in column (13), in which event such adjusted allotments will be entered in column (14), making sure that the total of such allotments does not exceed the allotment available for such farms; or, if considered desirable, such difference may be added to the reserve for appeals. If for any farm a change in allotment is made from the entry in column (13) and entered in column (14), then all allotments as entered in column (13) which are not so changed will be transferred to column (14).

If the sum of the allotments as shown in column (13), plus a county reserve for adjustments because of errors and appeals, is more than the acreage available for such farms, there will be entered in column (14) allotments, the sum of which shall not exceed the total allotment available for such farms. Such reduction in the sum of allotments determined will be effected either by making a pro-rata adjustment in all allotments as entered in column (13), or by reducing part of such allotments on an individual farm basis if this can be done without creating inequitable allotments.

In any event, no approved allotment of less than 3 acres should be entered in column (14). Column (14) will be totaled prior to the submission of the listing sheets to the State office for audit if there are any entries therein.

Column (15) - "Approved" Allotment. When the listing sheets have been returned from the State office, any further adjustments which may be required in the allotments shown in column (14) will be entered in column (15) in red ink.

The allotment in column (15) as finally corrected is the allotment to be entered on the farm notice, and no further change should be made in the figures in column (15). If no entry is required in column (15), the allotment in column (14) will be entered on the farm notice.

Column (16) - "Final" Allotment. This column is reserved for the final allotment as determined for each farm after all adjustments have been made, including adjustments on appeals of farmers and on recommendations of community committeemen. All adjustments in allotments, other than those directed by the State office, made after the listing sheets are returned by the State office, will be entered in column (16) and must be supported in the county office by a properly executed copy of NED-33. No adjustments, however, will be made in any allotment after the crop is planted or June 1, 1942, whichever is earlier, except such adjustments as are authorized in section VI, subsection C, of NER-617.

If any adjustment is made in an acreage allotment after NED-34 for the commodity has been submitted to the State office, any such change must be supported by two copies of NED-33, one copy to be retained in the county office and the other to be forwarded immediately upon completion to the State office for approval. The State committee may also require that a copy of each NED-33, executed between the time that the

listing sheets are forwarded to the State office for audit and the time that NED-34's are forwarded to the State office, be sent to the State office upon completion.

All allotments as shown in column (14) or column (15) which are not later adjusted will at the end of the adjustment period be transferred as final allotments to column (16). However, no allotments of less than 3 acres shall be determined and entered in this column for any farm.

The sum of all allotments as entered in column (16) shall not exceed the total county allotments available for all farms for which allotments have been determined.

2. New Farms.

A listing on NER-312 and NED-24-1942 separate from that for old farms shall be made for all farms on which potatoes were not harvested in any one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, but on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

No entry should be made in columns (7) and (8) of NED-24-1942.

Column (9) - "Total Cropland." Enter in this column the total cropland as determined for the farm.

Column (10) - Correct the heading of this column to read "Intended 1942 Acres." If known, enter in this column the acres of potatoes which the farmer intends to harvest on this farm in 1942.

Column (11) - Correct the heading of this column to read "Preliminary Allotment." The entry for this column is a determination by the county committee as to the number of acres of potatoes which most equitably represents the farm's fair share of the total potato allotment available for new farms for which allotments are being determined. This determination will be made on the basis of the factors enumerated in subsection B of section II of this bulletin.

Column (12) - "Community Committee Recommendation." Enter in this column the recommendation of the community committee for the community in which the farm is located.

The community committee recommendation should be made after reviewing the preliminary allotment, as determined by the county committee, and the recommendation should reflect any changes which the community committee considers necessary from its more intimate knowledge of the farm with respect to the factors enumerated in section II above, remembering always that all farms in the county which are similar with respect to such factors should have allotments which are similar, and that the sum of the allotments for all farms for which allotments are being determined cannot exceed the total county allotment available for such farms.

Column (13) - "County Committee Recommendation." The county committee will review the entries made by the community committee in column (12) and make such adjustments in the community committee's recommendations as they feel are necessary in order to effect a fair and equitable distribution of that portion of the county allotment available for farms for which such allotments are being determined.

Column (13) should then be totaled to see if the total of the allotments on all new farms exceeds the total allotment available for such farms.

Column (14) - "Adjusted" Allotments. If the sum of all potato allotments for new farms in a county as entered in column (13) exceeds the allotment available for such farms, it will be necessary to enter in column (14) allotments, the sum of which shall not exceed the total allotment available for such farms. Such reduction in the sum of allotments determined will be effected either by making a pro-rata adjustment in all allotments as entered in column (13), or by reducing part of such allotments on an individual farm basis if this can be done without creating inequitable allotments.

In any event, no approved allotment of less than 3 acres should be entered in column (14). Column (14) will be totaled prior to the submission of the listing sheets to the State office for audit if there are any entries therein.

Column (15) - "Approved" Allotment. When the listing sheets have been returned from the State office, any further adjustments which may be required in the allotments shown in column (14) will be entered in column (15) in red ink.

The allotment in column (15) as finally corrected is the allotment to be entered on the farm notice, and no further change should be made in the figures in column (15). If no entry is required in column (15), the allotment in column (14) will be entered on the farm notice.

Column (16) - "Final" Allotment. This column is reserved for the final allotment as determined for each farm after adjustments have been made, including adjustments on appeals of farmers and on recommendations made by community committeemen. All adjustments in allotments, other than those directed by the State office, made after the listing sheets are returned by the State office, will be entered in column (16) and must be supported in the county office by a properly executed copy of NED-33. No adjustments, however, will be made in any allotment after the crop is planted or June 1, 1942, whichever is earlier, except such adjustments as are authorized in section VI, subsection C, of NER-617.

If any adjustment is made in an acreage allotment after NED-34 for the commodity has been submitted to the State office, any such change must be supported by two copies of NED-33, one copy to be retained in the county office and the other to be forwarded immediately upon completion to the State office for approval. The State committee may also

require that a copy of each NED-33, executed between the time that the listing sheets are forwarded to the State office for audit and the time that NED-34's are forwarded to the State office, be sent to the State office upon completion.

All allotments as shown in column (14) or column (15) which are not later adjusted will at the end of the appeal period be transferred as final allotments to column (16). However, no allotments of less than 3 acres shall be determined and entered in this column for any farm.

The sum of all allotments as entered in column (16) shall not exceed the total county allotment available for all farms for which allotments have been determined.

B. Determination of Yields.

The following procedure refers both to old farms and new farms.

Column (17) - "Preliminary" Yield. Enter in this column the preliminary program yield for the farm as determined by the county committee on the basis of the actual yield of potatoes made on the farm in previous years with due consideration for type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

If the program yield determined for the farm in 1941 and shown in column (20) or (19) of NED-24-1941, is determined by the county committee adequately to reflect these factors, such 1941 yield may be transferred to column (17) of NED-24-1942, as the preliminary yield for the farm in 1942.

Column (18) - "Total" Yield. The entry for this column will be the product of the entries in column (17) and column (14). Column (18) will be totaled prior to the submission of the listing sheets to the State office for audit, and shall include all farms on which allotments have been determined for 1942.

Column (19) - "Approved" Yield. If the result obtained by dividing the total of column (18) by the total of column (14) is in excess of the county program yield, the percentage which the program yield is of the weighted average yield so determined may be entered at the top of column (19) and may be applied to each entry in column (17), and the results obtained entered in column (19), or if it will not result in inequities, adjustments may be made in the yields determined for several of the individual farms. If the result obtained by dividing the total of column (18) by the total of column (14) is less than the county program yield, then the entries in column (17) may be multiplied by the percentage which the program yield is of the weighted average and the results entered in column (19).

If the county committee adjusts a program yield as the result of a producer's appeal, such adjusted yield will be entered above the original entry in column (19) and the original entry will be lined through. The weighted average yield for all farms listed after any such adjustments have been made shall not exceed the program yield established for the county.

Column (20). Enter in this column, in red ink, such revisions in yields as may be requested by the State committee on the basis of the State office audit.

Column (21) - "Serial No." Enter in this column the farm serial number as listed in column (1) of NER-312 for the farm.

SECTION V. CHANGES ON NED-24-1942

A. By the County Office.

No erasures shall be made on any NED-24.

If it becomes necessary to change any entries on NED-24, a single line should be drawn through the existing entry and the corrected figure should be inserted in ink above the original. Such changes will be initialed by the person making them, except for changes supported by NED-33 (Record of Adjustments). This also applies to changes in totals.

B. By the State Office.

No entries or changes will be made on NED-24 by the State office except to indicate correct totals or products. Such changes or entries will be made in red ink and will be initialed by the person making them.

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division

2
6B

NER-617-P

Issued September 19, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY COMMITTEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING 1942 POTATO ALLOTMENTS AND PROGRAM YIELDS

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I. FARMS FOR WHICH POTATO ALLOTMENTS WILL BE DETERMINED

A. Farms for which potato allotments will be determined.

Potato allotments under the 1942 Program shall be determined for all farms in the county on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

REVISED Acreage of potatoes harvested means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes reach maturity, except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

SECTION II. BASIS FOR DETERMINING ALLOTMENTS

A. Old Farms.

The potato allotment for any commercial potato farm on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 shall be determined on the basis of: (1) the acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm during the years 1939, 1940, and 1941; (2) the acreage of potatoes harvested by the 1942 operator of the farm during such years; (3) the acreage of cropland on the farm; (4) the type of soil and the topography of the cropland; (5) principles of good soil management; (6) other facilities available for the production of potatoes on the farm; and (7) the acreage allotments determined for the farm under previous Agricultural Conservation Programs.

For purposes of determining potato allotments for old farms (farms on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941), the acreage of potatoes will be listed on potato listing sheets for all farms on which 3 acres or more of potatoes were harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941.

B. New Farms.

The potato allotment for any farm on which potatoes were not harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 but on which the county committee determines that three acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942 shall be determined on the basis of: (1) the past acreage of potatoes harvested by the 1942 operator of the farm; (2) the acreage of cropland on the farm; (3) the type of soil and the topography of the cropland; (4) principles of good soil management; and (5) other facilities available for the production of potatoes on the farm.

For purposes of determining potato allotments for new farms (farms on which potatoes were not harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941), a listing of such farms and the allotments therefor will be made separately from the listing of old farms.

NER-617-C

Issued September 26, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING 1942 CORN ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

(Applicable only in Adams, Berks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry and York Counties in Pennsylvania)

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

A. Farms for which Corn Allotments Will Be Determined.

Corn allotments under the 1942 program shall be determined for all farms on which corn was planted in any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and for other farms on which corn will be planted in 1942.

B. Classification of Farms.

1. A corn allotment farm is a farm for which a corn allotment of more than 15 acres is determined, or a farm for which a corn allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage planted to corn does not exceed the allotment by 10 percent or more.

A corn allotment farm will be eligible for corn payments under the Agricultural Conservation and Parity Payment Programs, and subject to deductions at 10 times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn allotment.

2. A non-corn allotment farm is a farm for which no corn allotment is determined, or for which a corn allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage planted to corn exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more.

A non-corn allotment farm will not be eligible for corn payments under the Agricultural Conservation or Parity Payment Programs but will be subject to deductions at 10 times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of 15 acres.

3. Acreage planted to corn means the acreage of land on which field corn is planted (except any acreage of sown corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop) and the acreage of sweet corn used for livestock feed: Provided, That all or any part of any corn acreage totally destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, which is later replaced by other acreage planted to corn on the farm, may be considered as not having been planted to corn.

SECTION II. DETERMINATION OF COUNTY ALLOTMENT AVAILABLE FOR LISTED FARMS.

For purposes of determining the county allotment available for listed farms, the State office will prepare for each county a "County Corn Data Sheet," a sample of which is shown below. The original and one copy containing the entries to be made by the State office will be sent to each county office prior to the determination of corn allotments by the county committee. One copy of the "County Corn Data Sheet" will be returned with the county office entries made at the time the listing sheets are transmitted to the State office for audit.

COUNTY CORN DATA SHEET

Items	Entry	Source of Entry
Line 1 - County 1942 corn acreage allotment	_____	State office entry as furnished by Regional office
Line 2 - County average 1939-1940 corn acreage plus diversion	_____	State office entry as furnished by Regional office
Line 3 - Average 1939-1940 corn acreage for farms listed	_____	County office entry from column (10) of NED-24-1941
Line 4 - Calculated average 1939-1940 acreage diverted	_____	State office entry as furnished by Regional office
Line 5 - 1939-1940 average for listed farms plus diverted	_____	County office entry--line 3 plus line 4
Line 6 - Percentage entry on line 5 is of entry on line 2	_____	County office entry--entry on line 5 divided by entry on line 2
Line 7 - Allotment available for listed farms	_____	County office entry--entry on line 1 times entry on line 6
Line 8 - Reserve allotment for farms not listed	_____	County office entry--entry on line 1 minus entry on line 7
Line 9 - Sum of 1942 usual acreages for farms listed	_____	County office entry--sum of column (13) or (14), NED-24-1942
Line 10 - County allotment factor	_____	County office entry--entry on line 7 divided by entry on line 9
Line 11 - County average yield	_____	State office entry

SECTION III. DETERMINATION OF FARM CORN ALLOTMENTS.

A. Listing on NER-312 and NED-24-1941.

The farm serial number and the name of the farm operator should be listed in columns (1) and (2), respectively, of NER-312, for all farms

not previously listed. Since the 1939 acreage, the 1940 acreage, the acreage of cropland and the 1939-1940 average acreage of corn is already entered in columns (7), (8), (9), and (10), respectively, of form NED-24-1941, this data should also be listed in the same columns of NED-24-1941 for all additional farms listed in 1942 for the first time. The 1942 commodity form (NED-24-1942) should be inserted in the binder so that column (7) of NED-24-1942 will fall directly over column (11) of NED-24-1941.

B. Listing on NED-24-1942.

Column (7) - "1941 Acres." Enter in this column the 1941 acreage planted to corn as shown on line 2, column (D), section XI, of NER-522.

Column (8). Change the column heading to read "1941 Usual," and enter in this column for each farm the usual acreage of corn determined for the farm under the 1941 Program.

Column (9). Leave blank.

Column (10). Leave blank.

Column (11). Leave blank.

Column (12) - "Community Committee Recommendations." The 1941 usual acreage determined for the farm as entered in column (8) will be reviewed by the community committee for the purpose of determining whether the 1941 usual acreage is representative for the farm in 1942. In making this determination the committee should consider the 1941 acreage of corn planted on the farm, whether such acreage was affected by flood or drought, change in the acreage of cropland on the farm, and any other conditions known to the committee which might make the 1941 usual acreage inapplicable for 1942.

If the community committee, after considering the above factors, determines that the 1941 usual acreage is applicable for 1942, no entry should be made in column (12) and the entry in column (8) will become the recommended usual acreage for 1942.

However, if the community committee, after considering the above factors, determines that the 1941 usual acreage is not applicable for 1942, or if there was no usual acreage determined for the farm in 1941, the community committee's recommendation for a 1942 usual acreage will be entered in column (12). In such cases the recommended 1942 usual acreage to be entered in column (12) will be based on, and be similar to, the usual acreage determined for another farm which is similar with respect to crop-rotation practices, type of soil, topography, and general plan of farming operations.

In determining the entry for column (12), the percentage ratio of the usual acreage of corn to cropland shall be computed for the selected

similar farm. This percentage ratio shall be applied to the cropland on the farm in question to obtain a computed usual. For farms on which no 1941 usual acreage was determined, the entry in column (12) will be this computed usual. For farms for which the 1941 usual acreage is being reduced the recommended 1942 usual acreage entered in column (12) shall not be less than the computed usual, and for farms for which the 1941 usual acreage is being increased the recommended 1942 usual acreage entered in column (12) shall not be more than the computed usual. A record of similar farms used and the computations made will be maintained in the county office on a form similar to the following:

SELECTED SIMILAR FARMS

Farm Serial Number	Total Cropland	1942 Usual Acreage	Percentage Ratio (3÷2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

FARMS FOR WHICH NEW 1942 USUAL ACREAGES ARE BEING DETERMINED

Farm Serial Number	Total Cropland	1941 Usual Acreage	Percentage ratio of Similar Farm	Computed 1942 Usual Acreage	Recommended 1942 Usual Acreage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Column (13) - "County Committee Recommendations." The county committee will review the entries in column (7), (8), and (12) and enter in column (13) a recommended 1942 usual corn acreage for the farm on the basis of their knowledge of the farm and the community committee's recommendation. Where the county committee decide that the entry in either column (8) or (12), or a figure between the two entries, is an applicable usual corn acreage for the farm for 1942, such applicable usual acreage shall be transferred to column (13). Where the county committee decide that neither the entry in column (8) or (12) nor any figure between the two entries is an applicable usual corn acreage for the farm for 1942 but should be larger than the larger of the entry in column (8) or the entry in column (12), they shall enter in column (13) a 1942 usual corn acreage for the farm which will not have a larger ratio of corn usual to cropland for the farm than that of the similar farm selected by the method outlined in the instructions for obtaining the entries for column (12) above. In the same manner if the county committee decide that the 1942 usual corn acreage for the farm should be smaller than either the entry in column (8) or column (12) they shall enter in column (13) a 1942 usual corn acreage for the farm which will not have a smaller ratio of corn usual to cropland for the farm than that of the similar farm selected by the method outlined

in the instructions for obtaining the entries for column (12) above.

Column (14) - "Adjusted" Usual. At this point the total should be obtained of the entries in column (13). If the total of the entries in column (13) does not exceed the 1939-1940 average acreage of corn plus diversion as shown on line 5 of the "County Corn Data Sheet," no entries need be made in column (14). If, however, the total of the entries in column (13) does exceed the 1939-1940 average acreage of corn plus diversion as shown on line 5 of the "County Corn Data Sheet," it will be necessary to enter in column (14) adjusted usuals, the sum of which shall not exceed the entry on line 5 of the "County Corn Data Sheet." Such adjustments will be effected either by making a pro rata adjustment on all the entries in column (13) or by reducing a part of such entries.

Column (15) - "Approved" Allotment. Enter in the heading of the listing sheet, in the space entitled "Allotment Factor," the allotment factor as shown on line 10 of the "County Corn Data Sheet." The entry in column (15) will be obtained by multiplying the 1942 usual corn acreage determined for the farm as entered in column (14), or column (13) where there is no entry in column (14), by the "Allotment Factor" entered in the heading of the listing sheet. The total of approved allotments for all farms as entered in column (15) cannot exceed the allotment available for listed farms as entered on line 7 of the "County Corn Data Sheet." When the listing sheets have been returned from the State office, any further adjustments which may be required in the allotments shown in column (15) will be made by drawing a line through the original entry in column (15) and entering in red ink the corrected allotment just above.

The allotment in column (15) as finally corrected is the allotment to be shown on the farm notice and no further changes should be made in the entries in column (15).

Column (16) - "Final" Allotment. This column is reserved for the final allotment as determined for each farm after adjustments, including the granting of appeals, made subsequent to the issuance of notices to farmers. All adjustments in allotments, other than those directed by the State office, made after the listing sheets have been returned from the State office audit, will be entered in column (16) and must be supported in the county office by a properly executed copy of NED-33. If any adjustment is made in an acreage allotment after NED-34 has been submitted to the State office any such change must be supported by two copies of NED-33, one copy to be retained in the county office and the other to be forwarded immediately to the State office, upon completion, for approval. The total of all "final" allotments cannot exceed the allotment available for listed farms as entered on line 7 of the "County Corn Data Sheet."

SECTION IV. DETERMINATION OF 1942 CORN YIELDS.

1942 Corn Program yields will be determined for all farms for which acreage allotments are determined in accordance with the following instructions in columns (17), (18), and (19) of NED-24-1942.

Column (17) - "Preliminary Yield." Enter in this column the preliminary program yield for the farm as recommended by the county committee. This preliminary yield will be the yield which the county committee determines could normally be expected after considering all available facts, including the normal yield for the county and for other similar farms, the yield for the farm in years for which data are available, the normal yield determined for the farm in 1941, production practices, type of soil, and general fertility of the land. The 1942 Program yield may be the same yield as was determined for the farm under the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program, if considered by the county committee to be equitable.

Column (18) - "Total Yield." Multiply the approved allotment as shown in column (15) by the preliminary yield for the farm as entered in column (17) and enter the result in column (18).

Column (19) - "Approved Yield." If the result obtained by dividing the total of column (18) by the total of column (15) is in excess of the county average yield as entered on line 11 of the "County Corn Data Sheet," the percentage which the county average yield is of the weighted average yield so determined may be entered at the top of column (19) and may be applied to each entry in column (17), and the results obtained entered in column (19), or if it will not result in inequities adjustments may be made in the yields determined for several of the individual farms. If the result obtained by dividing the total of column (18) by the total of column (15) is less than the county average yield, the entries in column (17) may be multiplied by the percentage which the program yield is of the weighted average and the results entered in column (19), or the difference may be held as a reserve for later adjustment of individual farm yields.

If the county committee adjusts a program yield on the basis of an appeal, such adjusted yield will be entered above the original entry in column (19) and the original entry will be lined through. The weighted average yield for all farms listed after any such adjustments have been made shall not exceed the approved county average yield.

Column (20). Enter in this column, in red ink, such revisions in the yields as may be requested by the State committee on the basis of the State office audit. If there are entries in this column and yields are adjusted on the basis of appeals, such adjusted yields will be entered in column (20) rather than in column (19).

Column (21) - "Serial Number." Enter in this column the farm serial number as listed in column (1) of NER-312 for the farm.

Farms For Which 10-Year Records Are Available.

Notwithstanding the above instructions, for any farm for which reliable records of the actual average yield per acre for the years 1939 to 1940, inclusive, are presented by the operator or are available to the committee, the program yield for the farm shall be the average of such ten-year actual yields, adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions. The program yields thus determined on the basis of ten-year actual production records will not be adjusted further to conform with the county average yield.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

4. Pasture for payment. Enter in this space the acreage of fenced non-crop open pasture in excess of one-half the total cropland on the farm using as a total for fenced non-crop open pasture the acreage shown on line 22, section X, of NER-522, or line 20, of section VII, of NER-523. In counties with special programs delete the 40 cents pasture rate and insert the proper rate.

5. Commercial orchards. Enter in this space the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm as reported on line 21, section X, of NER-522, or on line 19, section VII, of NER-523.

6. Commercial vegetables. For all States except New Jersey enter in this space the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1940 on the farm, if such acreage was 3 acres or more. Make no entry in this space for farms on which 1940 acreage of commercial vegetables was less than 3.

In New Jersey, enter the acreage of commercial vegetables normally grown on the farm if the acreage normally grown was 3 acres or more. The total of such normal acreage in a county shall not exceed the total 1940 acreage of commercial vegetables on the same farms.

7. Soil-building allowance. Multiply the acreage entries indicated above for cropland, pasture, orchards, and commercial vegetables by the applicable rates shown on the form, and enter the result in the space provided for each item. Enter as the soil-building allowance the total of such entries. If such total is less than $20, minus the total possible allotment payment, enter the figure obtained by subtracting the total possible allotment payment from $20.

8. Conservation materials allowance. Enter in the space provided the maximum value of the conservation materials which may be furnished the farm. This entry will be determined in accordance with NER-611, Part I, Section A, item 4.

9. Acreage allotments, acreage limits, program yields, and payments.

Acreage allotment. Enter in column (b) of the table the applicable acreage allotments determined for the farm. Enter the wheat allotment for all farms for which a wheat allotment has been determined, except for farms with allotments of more than 15 acres which have chosen to be non-wheat-allotment farms. In cases where a wheat allotment of more than 15 acres is entered in column (b), delete the word "harvested" in column (a).

Acreage limit. Enter in column (c) the permitted acreage of tobacco for farms for which permitted acreages have been determined. For non-allotment potato farms, enter 3 acres as the acreage limit for potatoes. In counties where wheat is grown, enter in this column "15 acres" for farms on which a wheat acreage allotment of 15 acres or less is determined. For farms with wheat acreage allotments of more than 15 acres and which have filed a request to be classified as non-wheat-allotment farms enter the wheat acreage allotment in column (c) and strike out the word "planted" in column (a).

REVISED Far farms in corn allotment counties on which the corn allotment is 15 acres or less enter in this column (c) 15 acres or 130 percent of the allotment as shown in column (20) of NED-24, 1942, whichever is larger. For farms with corn allotments of more than 15 acres enter in column (c) 130 percent of the corn allotment in all cases.

4. Pasture for payment. Enter in this space the acreage of fenced non-crop open pasture in excess of one-half the total cropland on the farm using as a total for fenced non-crop open pasture the acreage shown on line 22, section X, of NER-522, or line 20, of section VII, of NER-523. In counties with special programs delete the 40 cents pasture rate and insert the proper rate.

5. Commercial orchards. Enter in this space the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm as reported on line 21, section X, of NER-522, or on line 19, section VII, of NER-523.

6. Commercial vegetables. For all States except New Jersey enter in this space the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1940 on the farm, if such acreage was 3 acres or more. Make no entry in this space for farms on which 1940 acreage of commercial vegetables was less than 3.

In New Jersey, enter the acreage of commercial vegetables normally grown on the farm if the acreage normally grown was 3 acres or more. The total of such normal acreage in a county shall not exceed the total 1940 acreage of commercial vegetables on the same farms.

7. Soil-building allowance. Multiply the acreage entries indicated above for cropland, pasture, orchards, and commercial vegetables by the applicable rates shown on the form, and enter the result in the space provided for each item. Enter as the soil-building allowance the total of such entries. If such total is less than $20, minus the total possible allotment payment, enter the figure obtained by subtracting the total possible allotment payment from $20.

8. Conservation materials allowance. Enter in the space provided the maximum value of the conservation materials which may be furnished the farm. This entry will be determined in accordance with NER-611, Part I, Section A, item 4.

9. Acreage allotments, acreage limits, program yields, and payments.

Acreage allotment. Enter in column (b) of the table the applicable acreage allotments determined for the farm. Enter the wheat allotment for all farms for which a wheat allotment has been determined, except for farms with allotments of more than 15 acres which have chosen to be non-wheat-allotment farms. In cases where a wheat allotment of more than 15 acres is entered in column (b), delete the word "harvested" in column (a).

Acreage limit. Enter in column (c) the permitted acreage of tobacco for farms for which permitted acreages have been determined. For non-allotment potato farms, enter 3 acres as the acreage limit for potatoes. In counties where wheat is grown, enter in this column "15 acres" for farms on which a wheat acreage allotment of 15 acres or less is determined. For farms with wheat acreage allotments of more than 15 acres and which have filed a request to be classified as non-wheat-allotment farms enter the wheat acreage allotment in column (c) and strike out the word "planted" in column (a).

REVISED Far farms in corn allotment counties on which the corn allotment is 15 acres or less enter in this column (c) 15 acres or 130 percent of the allotment as shown in column (20) of NED-24, 1942, whichever is larger. For farms with corn allotments of more than 15 acres enter in column (c) 130 percent of the corn allotment in all cases.

NER-617-C, Revised

Issued February 16, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING 1942 CORN ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

(Applicable only in Adams, Berks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry and York Counties in Pennsylvania)

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

A. Farms for which Corn Allotments Will Be Determined.

Corn allotments under the 1942 program shall be determined for all farms on which corn was planted in any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and for other farms on which corn will be planted in 1942.

B. Classification of Farms.

I. A corn allotment farm is a farm for which a corn allotment of more than 15 acres is determined, or a farm for which a corn allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage planted to corn does not exceed the allotment by 10 percent or more.

A corn allotment farm will be eligible for corn payments under the Agricultural Conservation and Parity Payment Programs, and subject to deductions at 10 times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn allotment but not to exceed the corn payment, and to deductions from any other payment earned for each acre planted to corn in excess of 130 percent of the allotment.

2. A non-corn allotment farm is a farm for which no corn allotment is determined, or for which a corn allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage planted to corn exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more.

A non-corn allotment farm will not be eligible for corn payments under the Agricultural Conservation or Parity Payment Programs but will be subject to deductions at 10 times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of 15 acres or 130 percent of the corn allotment, whichever is larger.

3. Acreage planted to corn means the acreage of land on which field corn is planted (except any acreage of sown corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop) and the acreage of sweet corn used for livestock feed: Provided, That all or any part of any corn acreage totally destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operater, which is later replaced by other acreage planted to corn on the farm, may be considered as not having been planted to corn.

SECTION II. DETERMINATION OF COUNTY ALLOTMENT AVAILABLE FOR LISTED FARMS.

For purposes of determining the county allotment available for listed farms, the State office will prepare for each county a "County Corn Data Sheet," a sample of which is shown below. The original and one copy containing the entries to be made by the State office will be sent to each county office prior to the determination of corn allotments by the county committee. One copy of the "County Corn Data Sheet" will be returned with the county office entries made at the time the listing sheets are transmitted to the State office for audit.

COUNTY CORN DATA SHEET

Items	Entry	Source of Entry
Line 1 - County 1942 corn acreage allotment	_____	State office entry as furnished by Regional office
Line 2 - County average 1939-1940 corn acreage plus diversion	_____	State office entry as furnished by Regional office
Line 3 - Average 1939-1940 corn acreage for farms listed	_____	County office entry from column (10) of NED-24-1941
Line 4 - Calculated average 1939-1940 acreage diverted	_____	State office entry as furnished by Regional office
Line 5 - 1939-1940 average for listed farms plus diverted	_____	County office entry--line 3 plus line 4
Line 6 - Percentage entry on line 5 is of entry on line 2	_____	County office entry--entry on line 5 divided by entry On line 2
Line 7 - Allotment available for listed farms plus reserve	_____	County office entry--entry on line 1 times entry on line 6 or 100%, whichever is smaller
Line 8 - Reserve allotment for farms listed	_____	State office entry
Line 9 - Allotment available for listed farms	_____	Entry on line 7 minus entry on line 8
Line 10 - Sum of 1942 usual acreages for farms listed	_____	County office entry--sum of column (13) or (14), NED-24-1942
Line 11 - County allotment factor	_____	County office entry--entry on line 9 divided by entry on line 10
Line 12- County average yield	_____	State office entry

SECTION III. DETERMINATION OF FARM CORN ALLOTMENTS.

A. Listing on NER-312 and NED-24-1941.

The farm serial number and the name of the farm operator should be listed in columns (1) and (2), respectively, of NER-312, for all farms

not previously listed. Since the 1939 acreage, the 1940 acreage, the acreage of cropland and the 1939-1940 average acreage of corn is already entered in columns (7), (8), (9), and (10), respectively, of form NED-24-1941, this data should also be listed in the same columns of NED-24-1941 for all additional farms listed in 1942 for the first time. The 1942 commodity form (NED-24-1942) should be inserted in the binder so that column (7) of NED-24-1942 will fall directly over column (11) of NED-24-1941.

B. Listing on NED-24-1942.

Column (7) - "1941 Acres." Enter in this column the 1941 acreage planted to corn as shown on line 2, column (D), section XI, of NER-522.

Column (8). Change the column heading to read "1941 Usual," and enter in this column for each farm the usual acreage of corn determined for the farm under the 1941 Program.

Column (9). Leave blank.

Column (10). Leave blank.

Column (11). Leave blank.

Column (12) - "Community Committee Recommendations." The 1941 usual acreage determined for the farm as entered in column (8) will be reviewed by the community committee for the purpose of determining whether the 1941 usual acreage is representative for the farm in 1942. In making this determination the committee should consider the 1941 acreage of corn planted on the farm, whether such acreage was affected by flood or drought, change in the acreage of cropland on the farm, and any other conditions known to the committee which might make the 1941 usual acreage inapplicable for 1942.

If the community committee, after considering the above factors, determines that the 1941 usual acreage is applicable for 1942, no entry should be made in column (12) and the entry in column (8) will become the recommended usual acreage for 1942.

However, if the community committee, after considering the above factors, determines that the 1941 usual acreage is not applicable for 1942, or if there was no usual acreage determined for the farm in 1941, the community committee's recommendation for a 1942 usual acreage will be entered in column (12). In such cases the recommended 1942 usual acreage to be entered in column (12) will be based on, and be similar to, the usual acreage determined for another farm which is similar with respect to crop-rotation practices, type of soil, topography, and general plan of farming operations.

In determining the entry for column (12), the percentage ratio of the usual acreage of corn to cropland shall be computed for the selected

similar farm. This percentage ratio shall be applied to the cropland on the farm in question to obtain a computed usual. For farms on which no 1941 usual acreage was determined, the entry in column (12) will be this computed usual. For farms for which the 1941 usual acreage is being reduced the recommended 1942 usual acreage entered in column (12) shall not be less than the computed usual, and for farms for which the 1941 usual acreage is being increased the recommended 1942 usual acreage entered in column (12) shall not be more than the computed usual. A record of similar farms used and the computations made will be maintained in the county office on a form similar to the following:

SELECTED SIMILAR FARMS

Farm Serial Number	Total Cropland	1942 Usual Acreage	Percentage Ratio (3:2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

FARMS FOR WHICH NEW 1942 USUAL ACREAGES ARE BEING DETERMINED

Farm Serial Number	Total Cropland	1941 Usual Acreage	Percentage ratio of Similar Farm	Computed 1942 Usual Acreage	Recommended 1942 Usual Acreage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Column (13) - "County Committee Recommendations." The county committee will review the entries in column (7), (8), and (12) and enter in column (13) a recommended 1942 usual corn acreage for the farm on the basis of their knowledge of the farm and the community committee's recommendation. Where the county committee decide that the entry in either column (8) or (12), or a figure between the two entries, is an applicable usual corn acreage for the farm for 1942, such applicable usual acreage shall be transferred to column (13). Where the county committee decide that neither the entry in column (8), or (12) nor any figure between the two entries is an applicable usual corn acreage for the farm for 1942 but should be larger than the larger of the entry in column (8) or the entry in column (12), they shall enter in column (13) a 1942 usual corn acreage for the farm which will not have a larger ratio of corn usual to cropland for the farm than that of the similar farm selected by the method outlined in the instructions for obtaining the entries for column (12) above. In the same manner if the county committee decide that the 1942 usual corn acreage for the farm should be smaller than either the entry in column (8) or column (12) they shall enter in column (13) a 1942 usual corn acreage for the farm which will not have a smaller ratio of corn usual to cropland for the farm than that of the similar farm selected by the method outlined

in the instructions for obtaining the entries for column (12) above.

Column (14) - "Adjusted" Usual. At this point the total should be obtained of the entries in column (13). If the total of the entries in column (13) does not exceed the 1939-1940 average acreage of corn plus diversion as shown on line 5 of the "County Corn Data Sheet," no entries need be made in column (14). If, however, the total of the entries in column (13) does exceed the 1939-1940 average acreage of corn plus diversion as shown on line 5 of the "County Corn Data Sheet," it will be necessary to enter in column (14) adjusted usuals, the sum of which shall not exceed the entry on line 5 of the "County Corn Data Sheet." Such adjustments will be effected either by making a pro rata adjustment on all the entries in column (13) or by reducing a part of such entries.

Column (15) - "Approved" Allotment. Enter in the heading of the listing sheet, in the space entitled "Allotment Factor," the allotment factor as shown on line 11 of the "County Corn Data Sheet." The entry in column (15) will be obtained by multiplying the 1942 usual corn acreage determined for the farm as entered in column (14), or column (13) where there is no entry in column (14), by the "Allotment Factor" entered in the heading of the listing sheet. The total of approved allotments for all farms as entered in column (15) cannot exceed the allotment available for listed farms as entered on line 9 of the "County Corn Data Sheet." When the listing sheets have been returned from the State office, any further adjustments which may be required in the allotments shown in column (15) will be made by drawing a line through the original entry in column (15) and entering in red ink the corrected allotment just above.

The allotment in column (15) as finally corrected is the allotment to be shown on the farm notice and no further changes should be made in the entries in column (15).

Column (16) - "Final" Allotment. This column is reserved for the final allotment as determined for each farm after adjustments, including the granting of appeals, made subsequent to the issuance of notices to farmers. All adjustments in allotments, other than those directed by the State office, made after the listing sheets have been returned from the State office audit, will be entered in column (16) and must be supported in the county office by a properly executed copy of NED-33. If any adjustment is made in an acreage allotment after NED-34 has been submitted to the State office any such change must be supported by two copies of NED-33, one copy to be retained in the county office and the other to be forwarded immediately to the State office, upon completion, for approval. The total of all "final" allotments cannot exceed the allotment available for listed farms as entered on line 9 of the "County Corn Data Sheet."

SECTION IV. DETERMINATION OF 1942 CORN YIELDS.

1942 Corn Program yields will be determined for all farms for which acreage allotments are determined in accordance with the following instructions in columns (17), (18), and (19) of NED-24-1942.

Column (17) - "Preliminary Yield." Enter in this column the preliminary program yield for the farm as recommended by the county committee. This preliminary yield will be the yield which the county committee determines could normally be expected after considering all available facts, including the normal yield for the county and for other similar farms, the yield for the farm in years for which data are available, the normal yield determined for the farm in 1941, production practices, type of soil, and general fertility of the land. The 1942 Program yield may be the same yield as was determined for the farm under the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program, if considered by the county committee to be equitable.

Column (18) - "Total Yield." Multiply the approved allotment as shown in column (15) by the preliminary yield for the farm as entered in column (17) and enter the result in column (18).

Column (19) - "Approved Yield." If the result obtained by dividing the total of column (18) by the total of column (15) is in excess of the county average yield as entered on line 12 of the "County Cron Data Sheet," the percentage which the county average yield is of the weighted average yield so determined may be entered at the top of column (19) and may be applied to each entry in column (17), and the results obtained entered in column (19), or if it will not result in inequities adjustments may be made in the yields determined for several of the individual farms. If the result obtained by dividing the total of column (18) by the total of column (15) is less than the county average yield, the entries in column (17) may be multiplied by the percentage which the program yield is of the weighted average and the results entered in column (19), or the difference may be held as a reserve for latter adjustment of individual farm yields.

If the county committee adjusts a program yield on the basis of an appeal, such adjusted yield will be entered above the original entry in column (19) and the original entry will be lined through. The weighted average yield for all farms listed after any such adjustments have been made shall not exceed the approved county average yield.

Column (20) - "130 Percent of Allotment." Enter in this column the result of multiplying the allotment as shown in column (15) by 130 percent. This is the figure to be shown on farm notices representing the acreage limit for the farm.

If the allotment as shown in column (15) is later revised and entered in column (16), a corresponding revision should be made in the figure in column (20).

Column (21) - "Serial Number." Enter in this column the farm serial number as listed in column (1) of NER-312 for the farm.

Farms For Which 10-Year Records Are Available.

Notwithstanding the above instructions, for any farm for which reliable records of the actual average yield per acre for the years 1939 to 1940, inclusive, are presented by the operator or are available to the committee, the program yield for the farm shall be the average of such ten-year actual yields, adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions. The program yields thus determined on the basis of ten-year actual production records will not be adjusted further to conform with the county average yield.

A.W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Admin.

NER-617-P
Issued September 19, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY COMMITTEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING 1942 POTATO ALLOTMENTS AND PROGRAM YIELDS

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I. FARMS FOR WHICH POTATO ALLOTMENTS WILL BE DETERMINED

A. Farms for which potato allotments will be determined.

Potato allotments under the 1942 Program shall be determined for all farms in the county on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

Acreage of potatoes harvested means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

SECTION II. BASIS FOR DETERMINING ALLOTMENTS

A. Old Farms.

The potato allotment for any commercial potato farm on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 shall be determined on the basis of: (1) the acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm during the years 1939, 1940, and 1941; (2) the acreage of potatoes harvested by the 1942 operator of the farm during such years; (3) the acreage of cropland on the farm; (4) the type of soil and the topography of the cropland; (5) principles of good soil management; (6) other facilities available for the production of potatoes on the farm; and (7) the acreage allotments determined for the farm under previous Agricultural Conservation Programs.

For purposes of determining potato allotments for old farms (farms on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941), the acreage of potatoes will be listed on potato listing sheets for all farms on which 3 acres or more of potatoes were harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941.

B. New Farms.

The potato allotment for any farm on which potatoes were not harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941 but on which the county committee determines that three acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942 shall be determined on the basis of: (1) the past acreage of potatoes harvested by the 1942 operator of the farm; (2) the acreage of cropland on the farm; (3) the type of soil and the topography of the cropland; (4) principles of good soil management; and (5) other facilities available for the production of potatoes on the farm.

For purposes of determining potato allotments for new farms (farms on which potatoes were not harvested in any one of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941), a listing of such farms and the allotments therefor will be made separately from the listing of old farms.

SECTION III. LIMIT OF ALL FARM ALLOTMENTS

A. Old Farms.

1. All Old Farms. The sum of the potato allotments determined for all "old" farms in the county (including those not participating in the Program) shall not exceed the acreage allotted to the county by the State committee for such farms.

2. Participating Old Farms. The sum of the potato allotments determined for "old" farms participating in the 1942 Program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the acreage allotted to the county for all "old" farms by the State committee.

B. New Farms.

1. All New Farms. The sum of the potato allotments determined for all "new" farms in the county (including those not participating in the Program) shall not exceed the acreage allotted to the county by the State committee for such farms.

2. Participating New Farms. The sum of the potato allotments determined for "new" farms participating in the 1942 Program shall not exceed their proportionate share of the acreage allotted to the county for all "new" farms by the State committee.

SECTION IV. ENTRIES ON NED-24-1942

All entries on NED-24 will be made in ink. County office entries will be made in blue or black ink; and entries, if any, made at the direction of the State committee as a result of an audit will be in red ink.

A. Determination of Allotments.

1. Old Farms.

Column (7) - "1941 Acres." Enter here the acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm in 1941.

Column (8) - "1941 Allotment." Enter in this column the 1941 potato allotment determined for the farm as shown in column (16) of NED-24-1941, making sure that this entry acutally represents the final approved 1941 potato allotment.

Column (9) - "Total Cropland." The entry in this column for each farm will be the acreage of cropland on the farm in 1941 or the 1942 acreage of cropland on the farm, if known.

Column (10) - "Average." Enter in the column heading "1939-41" and in the column for each farm the average annual acreage of potatoes on the farm for the years 1939, 1940, and 1941.

Column (11) - Correct the heading of this column to read "Preliminary Allotment." An entry should be made in this column for each farm on which the average acreage of potatoes as shown in column (10) is 3 acres or more unless it is determined that 3 acres or more of potatoes will not be harvested on the farm in 1942, and for each farm on which the average acreage of potatoes as shown in column (10) is less than 3 acres if it is determined that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested on the farm in 1942. The entry for this column is a determination by the county committee, on the basis of information available, as to the number of acres of potatoes which most equitably represents the farm's fair share of the total acreage allotment available for farms for which allotments are being determined. In making this determination, attention should be given to the relationship of the 1941 acreage allotment determined for the farm to the 1941 acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm and to other factors enumerated in section II above insofar as information is available at the time with respect to such factors.

Column (12) - "Community Committee Recommendation." Enter in this column the recommendation of the community committee for the community in which the farm is located.

The community committee recommendation should be made after reviewing the preliminary allotment, as determined by the county committee, and the recommendation should reflect any changes which the community committee considers necessary from its more intimate knowledge of the farm with respect to the factors enumerated in section II above, remembering always that all farms in the county which are similar with respect to such factors should have allotments which are similar, and that the sum of the allotments for all farms for which allotments are being determined cannot exceed the total county allotment available for such farms.

Column (13) - "County Committee Recommendation." The county committee will review the entries made by the community committee in column (12) and make such adjustments in the community committee's recommendation as they feel are necessary in order to effect a fair and equitable distribution of that portion of the county allotment available for farms for which allotments are being determined. If the county committee determines that no change should be made in the community committee's recommendation made in column (12), the entry in column (12) will be transferred to column (13).

In any event, no allotment of less than 3 acres should be entered in column (13).

At this point, all columns in which entries have been made on NED-24-1942, should be totaled as well as column (6) of NER-413, and column (7) of NED-24-1941.

Column (14) - "Adjusted" Allotments. If the sum of all allotments, as entered in column (13), including any allotments for farms listed in 1942 for the first time plus a county reserve for adjustments because of errors and appeals, is less than the total county allotment available for such farms, the difference between the sum of column (13)

and the total county allotment available for such farms may be used to increase, at this point, a part or all of the allotments as shown in column (13), in which event such adjusted allotments will be entered in column (14), making sure that the total of such allotments does not exceed the allotment available for such farms; or, if considered desirable, such difference may be added to the reserve for appeals. If for any farm a change in allotment is made from the entry in column (13) and entered in column (14), then all allotments as entered in column (13) which are not so changed will be transferred to column (14).

If the sum of the allotments as shown in column (13), plus a county reserve for adjustments because of errors and appeals, is more than the acreage available for such farms, there will be entered in column (14) allotments, the sum of which shall not exceed the total allotment available for such farms. Such reduction in the sum of allotments determined will be effected either by making a pro-rata adjustment in all allotments as entered in column (13), or by reducing part of such allotments on an individual farm basis if this can be done without creating inequitable allotments.

In any event, no approved allotment of less than 3 acres should be entered in column (14). Column (14) will be totaled prior to the submission of the listing sheets to the State office for audit if there are any entries therein.

Column (15) - "Approved" Allotment. When the listing sheets have been returned from the State office, any further adjustments which may be required in the allotments shown in column (14) will be entered in column (15) in red ink.

The allotment in column (15) as finally corrected is the allotment to be entered on the farm notice, and no further change should be made in the figures in column (15). If no entry is required in column (15), the allotment in column (14) will be entered on the farm notice.

Column (16) - "Final" Allotment. This column is reserved for the final allotment as determined for each farm after all adjustments have been made, including adjustments on appeals of farmers and on recommendations of community committeemen. All adjustments in allotments, other than those directed by the State office, made after the listing sheets are returned by the State office, will be entered in column (16) and must be supported in the county office by a properly executed copy of NED-33. No adjustments, however, will be made in any allotment after the crop is planted or June 1, 1942, whichever is earlier, except such adjustments as are authorized in section VI, subsection C, of NER-617.

If any adjustment is made in an acreage allotment after NED-34 for the commodity has been submitted to the State office, any such change must be supported by two copies of NED-33, one copy to be retained in the county office and the other to be forwarded immediately upon completion to the State office for approval. The State committee may also require that a copy of each NED-33, executed between the time that the

listing sheets are forwarded to the State office for audit and the time that NED-34's are forwarded to the State office, be sent to the State office upon completion.

All allotments as shown in column (14) or column (15) which are not later adjusted will at the end of the adjustment period be transferred as final allotments to column (16). However, no allotments of less than 3 acres shall be determined and entered in this column for any farm.

The sum of all allotments as entered in column (16) shall not exceed the total county allotments available for all farms for which allotments have been determined.

2. New Farms.

A listing on NER-312 and NED-24-1942 separate from that for old farms shall be made for all farms on which potatoes were not harvested in any one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, but on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

No entry should be made in columns (7) and (8) of NED-24-1942.

Column (9) - "Total Cropland." Enter in this column the total cropland as determined for the farm.

Column (10) - Correct the heading of this column to read "Intended 1942 Acres." If known, enter in this column the acres of potatoes which the farmer intends to harvest on this farm in 1942.

Column (11) - Correct the heading of this column to read "Preliminary Allotment." The entry for this column is a determination by the county committee as to the number of acres of potatoes which most equitably represents the farm's fair share of the total potato allotment available for new farms for which allotments are being determined. This determination will be made on the basis of the factors enumerated in subsection B of section II of this bulletin.

Column (12) - "Community Committee Recommendation." Enter in this column the recommendation of the community committee for the community in which the farm is located.

The community committee recommendation should be made after reviewing the preliminary allotment, as determined by the county committee, and the recommendation should reflect any changes which the community committee considers necessary from its more intimate knowledge of the farm with respect to the factors enumerated in section II above, remembering always that all farms in the county which are similar with respect to such factors should have allotments which are similar, and that the sum of the allotments for all farms for which allotments are being determined cannot exceed the total county allotment available for such farms.

Column (13) - "County Committee Recommendation." The county committee will review the entries made by the community committee in column (12) and make such adjustments in the community committee's recommendations as they feel are necessary in order to effect a fair and equitable distribution of that portion of the county allotment available for farms for which such allotments are being determined.

Column (13) should then be totaled to see if the total of the allotments on all new farms exceeds the total allotment available for such farms.

Column (14) - "Adjusted" Allotments. If the sum of all potato allotments for new farms in a county as entered in column (13) exceeds the allotment available for such farms, it will be necessary to enter in column (14) allotments, the sum of which shall not exceed the total allotment available for such farms. Such reduction in the sum of allotments determined will be effected either by making a pro-rata adjustment in all allotments as entered in column (13), or by reducing part of such allotments on an individual farm basis if this can be done without creating inequitable allotments.

In any event, no approved allotment of less than 3 acres should be entered in column (14). Column (14) will be totaled prior to the submission of the listing sheets to the State office for audit if there are any entries therein.

Column (15) - "Approved" Allotment. When the listing sheets have been returned from the State office, any further adjustments which may be required in the allotments shown in column (14) will be entered in column (15) in red ink.

The allotment in column (15) as finally corrected is the allotment to be entered on the farm notice, and no further change should be made in the figures in column (15). If no entry is required in column (15), the allotment in column (14) will be entered on the farm notice.

Column (16) - "Final" Allotment. This column is reserved for the final allotment as determined for each farm after adjustments have been made, including adjustments on appeals of farmers and on recommendations made by community committeemen. All adjustments in allotments, other than those directed by the State office, made after the listing sheets are returned by the State office, will be entered in column (16) and must be supported in the county office by a properly executed copy of NED-33. No adjustments, however, will be made in any allotment after the crop is planted or June 1, 1942, whichever is earlier, except such adjustments as are authorized in section VI, subsection C, of NER-617.

If any adjustment is made in an acreage allotment after NED-34 for the commodity has been submitted to the State office, any such change must be supported by two copies of NED-33, one copy to be retained in the county office and the other to be forwarded immediately upon completion to the State office for approval. The State committee may also

require that a copy of each NED-33, executed between the time that the listing sheets are forwarded to the State office for audit and the time that NED-34's are forwarded to the State office, be sent to the State office upon completion.

All allotments as shown in column (14) or column (15) which are not later adjusted will at the end of the appeal period be transferred as final allotments to column (16). However, no allotments of less than 3 acres shall be determined and entered in this column for any farm.

The sum of all allotments as entered in column (16) shall not exceed the total county allotment available for all farms for which allotments have been determined.

B. Determination of Yields.

The following procedure refers both to old farms and new farms.

Column (17) - "Preliminary" Yield. Enter in this column the preliminary program yield for the farm as determined by the county committee on the basis of the actual yield of potatoes made on the farm in previous years with due consideration for type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

If the program yield determined for the farm in 1941 and shown in column (20) or (19) of NED-24-1941, is determined by the county committee adequately to reflect these factors, such 1941 yield may be transferred to column (17) of NED-24-1942, as the preliminary yield for the farm in 1942.

Column (18) - "Total" Yield. The entry for this column will be the product of the entries in column (17) and column (14). Column (18) will be totaled prior to the submission of the listing sheets to the State office for audit, and shall include all farms on which allotments have been determined for 1942.

Column (19) - "Approved" Yield. If the result obtained by dividing the total of column (18) by the total of column (14) is in excess of the county program yield, the percentage which the program yield is of the weighted average yield so determined may be entered at the top of column (19) and may be applied to each entry in column (17), and the results obtained entered in column (19), or if it will not result in inequities, adjustments may be made in the yields determined for several of the individual farms. If the result obtained by dividing the total of column (18) by the total of column (14) is less than the county program yield, then the entries in column (17) may be multiplied by the percentage which the program yield is of the weighted average and the results entered in column (19).

If the county committee adjusts a program yield as the result of a producer's appeal, such adjusted yield will be entered above the original entry in column (19) and the original entry will be lined through. The weighted average yield for all farms listed after any such adjustments have been made shall not exceed the program yield established for the county.

Column (20). Enter in this column, in red ink, such revisions in yields as may be requested by the State committee on the basis of the State office audit.

Column (21) - "Serial No." Enter in this column the farm serial number as listed in column (1) of NER-312 for the farm.

SECTION V. CHANGES ON NED-24-1942

A. By the County Office.

No erasures shall be made on any NED-24.

If it becomes necessary to change any entries on NED-24, a single line should be drawn through the existing entry and the corrected figure should be inserted in ink above the original. Such changes will be initialed by the person making them, except for changes supported by NED-33 (Record of Adjustments). This also applies to changes in totals.

B. By the State Office.

No entries or changes will be made on NED-24 by the State office except to indicate correct totals or products. Such changes or entries will be made in red ink and will be initialed by the person making them.

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division

NER-618

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

Issued September 26, 19

STATE COMMITTEE
INSTRUCTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH 1942 FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND PROGRAM YIELDS

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I. COUNTY ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

A. County Potato Allotments.

The State potato acreage allotment will be distributed to the counties by the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division as follows:

1. An allotment, including a reserve for adjustment in allotments due to errors and appeals, for farms with any potato acreage grown in any of the years 1939 to 1941 and which were listed in 1941 and on which the 1942 acreage of potatoes for harvest will be 3 acres or more.

2. An allotment for farms with any potato acreage grown in any of the years 1939-41 listed since 1941 and on which the 1942 acreage of potatoes for harvest will be 3 acres or more. To obtain this allotment it will be necessary for the county committees to submit, with their requests, the acreage of potatoes grown by those farms in 1939, 1940 and 1941.

3. An allotment for farms not previously growing any potatoes in 1939, 1940 or 1941 but on which 3 acres or more of potatoes will be grown for harvest in 1942. An allotment for this purpose will be given to the State committee by the Regional Director upon request accompanied by a list of farms and the allotments for each farm as recommended by the county committee.

B. County Tobacco Allotments.

The State tobacco acreage allotment will be distributed to the counties by the State committee, with the approval of the Director of the Northeast Division as follows:

1. An allotment, including a reserve for adjustment in allotments due to errors and appeals, for farms with any tobacco acreage in any of the years 1937-41 and which were listed in 1941.

2. An allotment for farms with any tobacco acreage in any of the years 1937-41 and which have been listed since the 1941 listing was completed.

3. An allotment for farms growing tobacco in 1942 for the first time since 1936 and on which permitted acres will be determined in 1942. An allotment for this purpose will be given to the State committee by the Regional Director upon request accompanied by a list of farms and the permitted acreages for each farm as recommended by the county committee.

C. County Corn Allotments.

The Pennsylvania State committee will determine county corn allotments for the commercial corn counties according to procedure as set forth in NER-617-C.

D. Approved County Yields.

County program yields for potatoes, tobacco and corn are established by the Secretary of Agriculture and each State committee will be notified of such proposed yields. Any requests for adjustments in such yields should be addressed to the Director of the Northeast Division with a complete statement of the reasons and facts supporting such request.

SECTION II. STATE OFFICE AUDIT OF 1942 ALLOTMENTS AND LISTING SHEETS

All forms NER-413, NED-24-1941 and NED-24-1942 for each commodity other than wheat will, not later than October 25, 1941, be forwarded in accordance with instructions contained in NER-617 to the State office for audit.

Each transmittal to the State office of listing sheets showing 1942 allotments or permitted acreages should be accompanied by two copies of a statement signed by the farmer fieldman certifying that he has checked the allotments and permitted acreages determined for farms in the county and that such allotments and permitted acreages have been determined fairly and in accordance with applicable procedure. If the transmittal of listing sheets is not accompanied by such a statement when received in the State office, the statement must be obtained and filed in duplicate in the State office prior to the return of the listing sheets to the county office.

For those counties which have transferred their listing to NED-53 or have used NED-53 for any listing, the appropriate columns of NED-53 will be used in lieu of those on NER-413 and NED-24-1941, although reference herein is made only to columns on NER-413 and NED-24-1941.

A. Check Against Applicable County Limits.

Upon receipt in the State office of forms NER-413, NED-24-1941 and NED-24-1942, from the county office, an audit will be made sufficient to determine that the allotments and yields as determined by the county committee do not exceed applicable county limits. For each commodity such audit will be made as follows:

1. Potatoes.

Determine that the sum of the potato allotments estab-

lished for all farms in the county and entered in column (14) of NED-24-1942 or in column (13) if there is no entry in column (14) does not exceed the proportion of the approved county potato acreage allotment allocated by the State committee for such farms.

Columns 6, NER-413, Col. 7, NED-24-1941, Col. 7, NED-24-1942 should be at least spot checked so as to determine the totals for those columns are correct.

Determine that the weighted average of all approved yields as entered in column (19) of NED-24-1942 is not in excess of the approved county potato yield, including yields on farms having allotments for the first time in 1942.

2. Tobacco.

Determine that the sum of the tobacco allotments established for all farms in the county and entered in column (14) of NED-24-1942, or in column (13) if there is no entry in column (14), does not exceed the proportion of the approved county tobacco acreage allocated by the State committee for such farms.

Determine that the sum of the permitted tobacco acreages for farms growing tobacco for the first time since 1936 does not exceed the acreage assigned to the county committee by the State committee for such farms.

Determine that the weighted average of all approved yields as entered in column (19) of NED-24-1942 is not in excess of the approved county tobacco yield, including yields on farms on which permitted acreages have been determined.

B. State Office Corrections on NED-24.

If it is determined that the weighted average of the yield figures in column (19) is in excess of the approved county yield, no adjustment will be made in such yield figures by the State office. At the time the listing sheets are returned to the county office, however, the county committee will be advised of the amount of reduction to be made in such yields and instructed to effect the necessary reduction before allotment farm notices are prepared.

If it is determined that the sum of all acreage allotments as entered in column (14) or in column (13) if there are no entries in column (14) exceeds the limits specified in subsection A above, individual farm allotments will not be revised by the State office, but the county committee will be advised, at the time the listing sheets are returned to the county office, of the amount of total reduction required in the allotments as shown in column (14), and the county committee will be instructed to make revisions in the farm allotments so that the total will be reduced by that amount before farm notices are prepared.

The farmer fieldman will be responsible for reviewing and approving, if found correct, the adjustments made by the county committee at the State committee's request before allotment farm notices are mailed to farmers.

C. Tabulation of County Totals.

A tabulation by counties will be made by the State office before returning the listing sheets to county offices, showing for each county the totals of column (6) of NER-413, column (7) of NED-24-1941 and columns (7), (9), (14) and (18) of NED-24-1942. This tabulation will be made in such a way as to permit the addition to the totals of later increases in allotments and the annual acreage history on the basis of which such allotment increases were made.

SECTION III. APPROVAL AND RETURN OF NER-413 AND NED-24-1941 and NED-24-1942

As soon as the audit of NER-413, NED-24-1941 and NED-24-1942 has been completed, and not later than October 30, 1941, the forms will be returned to the county office accompanied by:

1. A statement of any corrections or adjustments to be made in the figures, as outlined in section II-B above, prior to the preparation and issuance of allotment farm notices.

2. A statement of any unallotted acreage or reserve acreage available for use in making adjustments.

3. A statement of any production still available for adjustment of yields.

4. The statements required above will be made to the county committees by the State office on or attached to form NER-626. A copy of this form is attached to this bulletin, the necessary supply of which will be provided by the State office. In addition to the information required in items 1, 2, and 3 above, the State committee will point out any other facts or suggestions which in its opinion are pertinent to such report. This form will be prepared in triplicate, the original copy for the county committee, one copy for the Regional Office, and one copy for the State office records.

5. The State committee will also call to the attention of the county committee the fact that all changes in individual allotments and yields made after the State office audit other than those required by the State office must be supported in the county office by a properly executed form NED-33. The State committee may require that copies of such NED-33's, executed between the time of the audit and the time of submission of NED-34's to the State office, be sent to the State office. If it is so required, the county committee should

be so advised on NER-626. It is required that copies of NED-33 completed after the submission of NED-34's to the State office be forwarded to the State office immediately upon completion.

SECTION IV. USE OF PLUS AND MINUS TALLY SHEET (NED-32)

For the purpose of maintaining in all counties a uniform record of the allotments and yields as originally determined by the county committee, together with any subsequent adjustments, the county committee will maintain for each commodity a Plus and Minus Tally Sheet (NED-32). This sheet is designed in such a manner that at any time the acreage of such commodity allotted to farmers in the county by the county committee can be readily ascertained.

The farmer fieldman will be responsible for seeing that these NED-32's are properly maintained in the county office in accordance with the instructions contained in NER-617.

SECTION V. USE OF ALLOTMENT CHECK SHEET (NED-34)

The original of the Allotment Check Sheet (NED-34) and, unless otherwise directed by the State office, two additional copies will be forwarded to and retained in the State office for use in auditing 1942 applications for payment. They will be forwarded to the State office immediately following the last date for making adjustments in individual farm allotments, which will be June 1, 1942, or the beginning of the planting season for the commodity, whichever is earlier. Upon receipt of the NED-34's in the State office, the State office will total the sum of the acreage allotments and permitted acreages shown thereon for each commodity to determine whether or not such totals are within or in excess of the acreage available for allotments and permitted acreages in each county for each commodity.

No 1942 application for payment should clear the State office which shows for any farm an acreage allotment, permitted acreage or program yield different from that shown for the farm on NED-34. It will be necessary for the State office to make such changes on NED-34 as are supported by an NED-33 properly executed in accordance with the instructions in NER-617 and which changes meet with the approval of the State committee.

SECTION VI. REPORTS TO REGIONAL OFFICE

The State office will forward to the Regional Director the data indicated below:

A. A State summary by counties for each commodity of the original advice of allotment for listed farms and yield forwarded by the State committee to county committees. This should be forwarded to the Regional Office at the same time the advice is sent to the counties.

B. A State summary for each commodity by counties of the Allotment Audit Report (NER-626). These should be forwarded to the Regional Office as soon as the audit for all counties is completed and should show the following:

1. The 1939, 1940 and 1941 (where possible) planted acres for each commodity except wheat.

2. The allotment of each commodity assigned by the State committee to the county committees for old farms.

3. The allotment of each commodity assigned by the State committee to the county committees for new farms.

4. The acreage of each commodity allotted by the county committee to all old farms.

5. The acreage of each commodity allotted by the county committee for allotments or permitted acreages for new farms.

6. The county program yield for each commodity.

7. Weighted average of yields determined.

C. Upon receipt of all NED-34's from each county, but not later than July 1, 1942, there should be a State summary by counties of such NED-34's, supplemented by information from the counties, containing the following information for each commodity except wheat:

1. The total number of allotments established for each commodity.

2. The number of allotments established and entered on NED-34.

3. The total acreage of each commodity allotted by the county committee.

4. The totals of the acreage allotments as shown on NED-34.

5. The 1939, 1940 and 1941 planted acreage for each commodity as shown on the county listing sheets.

6. The 1939, 1940 and 1941 planted acreage for each commodity for the same farms as entered on the NED-34's.

In order to have the reports from the several States uniform, the Regional Office will order the paper to be used in making these reports and distribute it to the State offices.

Issued September 26, 1941, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division.

NER-617-T

Issued September 18, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Northeast Division

COUNTY COMMITTEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING 1942 TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS, PERMITTED ACREAGES AND PROGRAM YIELDS

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I. FARMS FOR WHICH TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS AND PERMITTED ACREAGES WILL BE DETERMINED

A. Acreage Allotments.

Tobacco allotments will be determined for farms on which tobacco was produced in one or more of the five years 1937 to 1941.

B. Permitted Acreages.

Permitted acreages of tobacco shall be determined for farms on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936.

Acreage allotments and permitted acreages for Type 41 (Pennsylvania Seedleaf) tobacco will be determined separate from allotments and permitted acreages for other types of cigar-filler and binder tobaccos.

SECTION II. BASIS FOR DETERMINING ALLOTMENTS AND PERMITTED ACREAGES

A. Determination of Allotments.

The tobacco allotment for any farm on which tobacco was produced in one or more of the years 1937-1941 shall be determined on the basis of the acreage allotment determined for the farm in 1941 with such adjustments as will take into account changes since 1940 in (1) the past acreage of tobacco, with due allowance for drought, flood, hail, other abnormal weather conditions, and for plant bed and other diseases; (2) the land, labor, and equipment (including shed room) available for the production of tobacco; (3) crop rotation practices; and (4) the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco. Special consideration shall be given to farms for which the acreage allotments are small.

B. Permitted Acreages.

The permitted acreage for any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936 shall be determined on the basis of (1) the tobacco producing experience of the farm operator; (2) land, labor, and equipment (including shed room) available for the production of tobacco; (3) crop rotation practices; and (4) the soil and other physical factors affecting production of tobacco. If the acreage planted to tobacco in 1942 on any such farm is less than the 1942 permitted acreage, the permitted acreage shall be reduced to the acreage planted to tobacco.

REVISED: The permitted acreage determined for any farm shall not exceed 7[illegible] percent of the acreage allotment determined for a farm which is similar with respect to land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco, crop-rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco

SECTION III. LIMIT OF ALL FARM ALLOTMENTS AND PERMITTED ACREAGES

A. Acreage Allotments.

1. All Farms. The sum of the tobacco allotments determined for all farms in the county (including those not participating in the program) shall not exceed the acreage allotted to the county by the State committee for such farms.

Column (15) - "Approved" Allotment. When the listing sheets have been returned from the State office, any further adjustments which may be required in the allotments shown in column (14) will be entered in column (15) in red ink.

The allotment in column (15) as finally corrected is the allotment to be entered on the farm notice, and no further change should be made in the figures in column (15). If no entry is required in column (15), the allotment in column (14) will be entered on the farm notice.

Column (16) - "Final" Allotment. This column is reserved for the final allotment as determined for each farm after adjustments have been made, including adjustments on appeals of farmers and on recommendations of community committeemen. All adjustments in allotments, other than those directed by the State office, made after the listing sheets are returned by the State office, will be entered in column (16) and must be supported in the county office by a properly executed copy of NED-33. No adjustments, however, will be made in any allotment after the crop is planted or June 1, 1942, whichever is earlier, except such adjustments as are authorized in section VI, subsection C, of NER-617.

If any adjustment is made in an acreage allotment after NED-34 for the commodity has been submitted to the State office, any such change must be supported by two copies of NED-33, one copy to be retained in the county office and the other to be forwarded immediately upon completion to the State office for approval. The State committee may also require that a copy of each NED-33 executed between the time that the listing sheets are forwarded to the State office for audit and the time that NED-34's are forwarded to the State office be sent to the State office upon completion.

All allotments as shown in column (14) or column (15) which are not later adjusted will at the end of the appeal period be transferred as final allotments to column (16).

The sum of all allotments as entered in column (16) shall not exceed the total county allotment available for all farms for which allotments have been determined.

B. Determination of Permitted Acreages.

A listing separate from the listing of farms for which tobacco allotments are determined shall be made for all farms for which tobacco will be produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936.

Column (7). Leave blank.

Column (8). Leave blank.

Column (9).- "Total Cropland." Enter in this column the total cropland as determined for the farm.

Column (10). Correct the heading of this column to read "Intended 1942 Acreage." If known enter in this column the acres of tobacco which the farmer intends to harvest on this farm in 1942.

Column (11). Correct the heading of this column to read "Preliminary Permitted Acreage." The entry for this column is a determination by the county committee as to the number of acres of tobacco which most equitably represents the farm's fair share of the total acreage available for farms for which permitted acreages are being determined. This determination will be made on the basis of the factors enumerated in sub-section B of section II of this bulletin.

Column (12). "Community Committee Recommendation." The entry in column (12) will be made by the community committee for the community in which the farm is located.

The community committee will review the county committee preliminary permitted acreages and make such recommendations for changes as they feel are necessary from their knowledge of the land, labor, equipment and shed room available for the production of tobacco on the farm and the need for an economic unit, remembering always that all farms in the county which are similar with respect to the above factors should have permitted acreages which are similar, and that the amount of permitted acreage available for farms participating in the Program cannot be exceeded.

REVISED: Column (13) - "County Committee Recommendation." The county committee will review the entries of the community committee made in column (12), together with all other known facts, and make such adjustments in the community committee recommendations as they feel are necessary to effect a fair and equitable distribution of that portion of the county permitted acreage available for farms for which permitted acreages are being determined. If the county committee determines that no change should be made in the community committee recommendations as entered in column (12), the entry in column (12) will be transferred to column (13). The permitted acreage entered in column (13) must not exceed 75% of the acreage allotment determined for a farm which is similar with respect to land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

At this point, all columns in which entries have been made on NED-24-1942, will be totaled.

Column (14) - "Adjusted" Permitted Acreages. If the sum of all permitted acreages as entered in column (13), including any permitted acreages for farms listed in 1941 for the first time, plus a county reserve for adjustments because of errors and appeals, is less than the total county permitted acreage available for such farms, the difference between the sum of column (13) and the total county permitted acreage available for such farms may be used to increase at this point a part or all of the permitted acreages as shown in column (13), in which event such increased permitted acreages will be entered in column (14), making sure that the total of such increased permitted acreages does not exceed the permitted acreage available for such farms; or, if considered desirable, such difference may be added to the reserve for appeals. If for any farm a change in permitted acreage is made from the entry in column (13) and entered in column (14), then all permitted acreages as entered in column (13) which are not so changed will

Issued July 30, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Northeast Division

NER-621, COUNTY PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION AND TRANSMITTAL OF 1942 APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT (NER-620)

CONTENTS

SECTION I. GENERAL

A. Form to be Used. All applications for payment under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation and Parity Payment Programs will be filed on form NER-620. If a person files an application for parity payment only such fact should be indicated by a statement in section VII of form NER-620.

B. Land to be Included Under a Single Application. A single application for payment shall cover neither more nor less than a farm as defined in bulletin NER-600, section XII, subsection C.

C. Persons Eligible to File Application. Except as provided in subsection F of this section I, an application for payment with respect to a farm may be filed by any person for whom a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed.

D. Method of Preparation, Signature, and Transmittal.

1. Method of Obtaining Signature of Applicants. As in 1941, the representations of the applicant and certifications of the county committee on form NER-620 permit the signing of applications by applicants either before or after the data from which payment will be computed have been entered on the form.

In all cases where the signatures of applicants are obtained before the agricultural data are shown on the application, it is required that a completed application for payment showing all of the basic data for the farm be mailed or otherwise furnished to each applicant at least 5 days prior to the transmittal of the application to the State office. The submittal of the completed application to the applicant prior to the time of transmittal to the State office should be accompanied by a notice to the effect that he should notify the county office immediately of any error in or any omission of data shown on the application.

Irrespective of the method used in obtaining the signatures of applicants, the original (white) copy of form NER-620 is the only copy on which the signature of the applicant is required.

2. Number of Copies. Except for the signature of the applicants, each application for payment will be prepared in the county office in quadruplicat including the original (NER-620) and three additional copies, NER-620-a. The original (white) and first (yellow) copy will be transmitted to the State office. The second (blue) copy will be retained in the county office files, and the third (pink) copy should be mailed to or otherwise furnished the applicant. Care should be taken not to remove the carbons from between the copies of the applications which are forwarded to the State office.

E. Farms for which Applications for Payment are Required. An application for payment shall be filed under the 1942 Program for any of the following types of farms:

1. All farms in the county on which a person is entitled to share in the payment or deduction, including farms on which conservation materials have been furnished, provided that on one of these farms in which said person has an interest a deduction can be computed and that such person also files an applicatio or has been furnished conservation materials with respect to one farm in the count

2. Any farm furnished conservation material and on which a deduction has been incurred for excess acreages, for failure to have the minimum acreage of erosion resisting crops, for failure to maintain practices in 1942 for which payment was made under previous programs, or for any practice defeating the purpose of the program.

3. Any farm on which conservation material furnished for use under the 1942 Program (including material carried over from previous years and for which only a single deduction was made) is not used or is misused.

4. Any farm on which conservation materials have been furnished in an amount greater than that authorized under the 1942 Program provided such excessive amount is more than $1.00.

F. Farms for Which no Application for Payment Should be Filed. Unless required by the provisions of items 1, 2, 3, or 4 of subsection E of this section I, no application for payment should be filed for the following farms:

1. Any farm for which a total net payment of more than $1.00, including both the parity payment, if any, and the agricultural conservation payment, prior to deduction of county association expense could not be made to any one person; or

2. Any farm on which no practices are carried out or other performance rendered, except practices carried out with the use of conservation materials furnished.

G. Notice to Farmers of No Payment.

1. All applicants who sign applications for payment under the 1942 Program, and for whom it is later determined that no payment is due shall be notified by the county committee to that effect and the reason therefor as soon as it is determined that no payment is due.

2. Operators who sign an application and it is determined later that the net payment for the farm would be $1.00 or less should be notified that, because of high costs in handling such applications compared to the amount of payment, their application will not be submitted unless they request the county office to do so within 15 days.

Any notice made in accordance with the above instructions should contain an explanation as to why no payment is made or application submitted. A copy of all such notices showing date of issuance shall be retained in the county office files.

SECTION II. ENTRIES TO BE MADE BY THE COUNTY OFFICE

Except where otherwise provided in this procedure, entries are to be made by the county office on form NER-620 only in spaces indicated on the form by dotted horizontal lines. On applications covering farms on which there is more than one producer, entries in sections III and IV of the application are required only on the copy for one of the producers. All spaces left blank will be regarded

as "zero" entries, except that zero entries on line 3 of section III must be indicated by entering a "0" in all cases where there is an entry in the same column on line 2. All figures shown on the application (acreage, percentage, and units) shall be expressed to the nearest tenth; hundredths amounting to five or less shall be dropped, and hundredths amounting to more than five shall be considered a whole tenth. The following example illustrates the application of this rule:

Acreage, Percentage or Units	Figure Expressed in Tenths
47.65000	47.6
47.65 plus any remainder	47.7

A. State and County Code and Serial Number. Enter in the space provided in the upper right-hand corner the State and county code and farm serial number used in 1942 to designate the farm covered by the application.

B. Entries for Section III, "Payments in Connection with Allotment Crops." There will be entered in section III yield, acreage allotment, and 1942 acreage data in connection with crops for which a payment or deduction may be computed. In all cases where there is an entry on line 2 of section III, there must also be an entry in the same column on line 3, even though this entry is "0".

The entries to be made in section III and the sources from which such entries will be obtained are as follows:

Entry	Source of Entry from NER-622
1. Erosion-Resisting Acreage - - (Column B): Allotment Farms Only	
Line 2, Erosion-Resisting Goal. Make no entry in this space. The figure will be entered in the State office.	
Line 3, 1942 Acreage. Enter here the 1942 acreage of erosion-resisting crops or uses provided such acreage is less than 25% of the cropland on the farm. If the 1942 acreage of erosion-resisting crops or uses is 25% or more of the cropland on the farm enter in line 3, column A the words "More than 25%."	Section XI, Line 1, Column D.
2. Corn -- Column (C):	
Entries are to be made in this column only for farms in the commercial corn area in Pennsylvania. For other farms, make no entries in column C.	

Line 1, Yield per Acre. For farms for which a corn payment or deduction may be computed, enter here the 1942 program yield for corn determined for the farm.	Section XI, Line 2, Column B.
Line 2, Corn Acreage Allotment. Enter here the 1942 corn acreage allotment determined for the farm.	Section XI, Line 2, Column C.
Line 3, 1942 Acreage. Enter here the 1942 planted acreage of corn determined for the farm.	Section XI, Line 2, Column D.

3. Tobacco -- Column (D):
Enter in the space at the top of column D the type of tobacco grown on the farm. For example, "41", "52", "53".

Line 1, Yield per Acre. Enter here for farms for which a tobacco payment or deduction may be computed the 1942 program yield for tobacco as determined for the farm.	Section XI, Line 3, Column B.
Line 2, Tobacco Acreage Allotment or Permitted Acreage. Enter here the 1942 tobacco allotment or the permitted acreage of tobacco. If the entry represents the permitted acreage enter the code letters "N.P." for "no payment" in line 5 of column D.	Section XI, Line 3, Column C.
Line 3, 1942 Tobacco Acreage. Enter here the acreage of tobacco harvested in 1942 determined for the farm.	Section XI, Line 3, Column D.

4. Potatoes -- Column (E):

Line 1, Yield per Acre. For farms for which a potato payment or deduction may be computed enter here the 1942 program yield for potatoes determined for the farm.	Section XI, Line 4, Column B.
Line 2, Potato Acreage Allotment. Enter here the 1942 potato acreage allotment determined for the farm. Enter on line 5 of column E the code letters "N.P." for "no payment" if the allotment is for a farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the years 1939 to 1941 and the operator of which did not harvest any potatoes on any other farm during such period.	Section XI, Line 4, Column C.
Line 3, 1942 Potato Acreage. Enter here the 1942 harvested acreage of potatoes determined for the farm.	Section XI, Line 4, Column D.

5. Wheat -- Column F.

Line 1, Yield per Acre. Enter here the 1942 program yield determined for all farms for which there is an entry on line 2 in column F, or for which the entry on line 3 of column F is more than 15 acres.	Section XI, Line 5, Column B

Line 2, Wheat Acreage Allotment or Permitted Acreage.

a. For wheat allotment farms enter the 1942 wheat acreage allotment determined for the farm. — Section XI, Line [illegible] Column C.

b. For non-wheat allotment farms.

1. With allotments or permitted acreages of more than 15 acres enter here the wheat allotment or permitted acreage, whichever is applicable, determined for the farm. For all such farms enter the code letters "N.P." (for no payment) on line 5, in Column F. — Section XI, Line 5 or Line 6, Column [illegible]

2. With allotments or permitted acreages of 15 acres or less make no entry on line 2 for such farms.

Line 3, 1942 Wheat Acreage.

a. For wheat allotment farms enter here the 1942 acreage planted to wheat. — Section XI, Line 5 Column D

b. For non-wheat allotment farms enter here the 1942 acreage of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity. — Section XI, Line 6 Column D

C. Entries for Section IV, "Payments in Connection with Soil-Building Practices." The entries to be made in section IV and the sources from which such entries are to be obtained are as follows:

Entry	Source of Entry From NER-622
1. Column G, Practice Code. Enter in this column on lines 1 to 7, inclusive, the code number of each soil-building practice carried out on the farm and approved by the county committees. In Pennsylvania the practice of contour furrowing non-crop open pasture land under practice No. 13 will be shown in column G as practice 13-c. In the case of soil-building practices for which a maximum payment per acre is provided in the practice as contained in NER-610 for Vermont or NER-615 for other States and the rate of payment is a specified amount per unit of practice other than an acre, there will also be shown in parentheses in column G, following the practice code number, the number of acres on which the practice was carried out. This applies to practice No. 20 in Massachusetts, practice No. 22 in New Jersey, practice No. 22 in New York, practice Nos. 2 and 13(c) in Pennsylvania, the practice for removal of diseased and uneconomic apple trees in all States, and the practice of planting forest trees in all States except Connecticut.	Section XI, Column H

2. Column H, Practice Units. Enter in this column on lines 1 to 7, inclusive, the number of units of each practice opposite the respective code number which is entered in column G. The term "units" as used herein means the quantity or amount of each practice for which a specific rate of payment has been established in accordance with bulletins NER-610 for Vermont or NER-615 for other States. All units of liming practices (both regular and with conservation materials) shown to have been carried out shall represent tons of standard ground limestone, even though the liming material actually used was other than standard ground limestone. Section XI, Column I

In connection with practice No. 28 in New York, the number of units shown in column H will be preceded by "a" for 3-inch tile, by "b" for 4-inch tile, and by "c" for 6-inch tile.

Also, in connection with the practice for removal of diseased and uneconomic apple trees in all States, the number of units of the practice as entered in column H will be preceded by the letter "a" for trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter, by the letter "b" for trees 12 to 20 inches in diameter and by the letter "c" for trees more than 20 inches in diameter.

Entries for columns G and H are illustrated below:

Column G	Column H
24 (4)	a-14
	b-14
	c-10

3. Column L, Line 1, Total Cropland. Enter here the total acreage of cropland on the farm in 1942. Section XI, Line 9, Column A

4. Column L, Line 4, Eligible Non-Crop Pasture. Enter here the acreage of fenced open non-crop pasture eligible for payment. Section XI, Line 11, Column B

5. Column L, Line 5, Commercial Orchards. Enter here the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm. Section XI, Line 12, Column B

6. Column L, Line 6, Commercial Vegetables. For New Jersey enter here the acreage of commercial vegetables normally grown on the farm if the normal acreage is three acres or more. For all other States enter here the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1940 on the farm if acreage grown was 3 acres or more. Section XI, Line 13, Column B

D. Entries for Section V, "Signatures."

1. Name and Address of Applicant. Enter on line 16 the typed name of each person entitled to share in the payment for the farm and enter on line 17 the address of each such person. If there is more than one person entitled to share in the payment for the farm, prepare and attach to the first copy an additional copy of NER-620 for each applicant. All copies of NER-620 for all persons on a farm shall be submitted simultaneously as a single farm application. In cases where additional copies of NER-620 are prepared, enter the State and county code and serial number on each copy.

2. Signatures. A signature of each applicant should appear on line 14 and be obtained in accordance with the procedure outlined in section I, subsection D of this bulletin. Do not show on the application the signature (or the typed name) of any person other than those determined to share in the payment. If for any reason the signature of a person eligible to sign the application cannot be obtained, a statement as to the reason for his failure to sign should be made in section VII. For example, "John Doe refused to sign" or "John Smith cannot be located." No payment will be made to any person who does not sign all applications which he is required to file in accordance with the provisions of section I, subsection E of this bulletin. Further, no credit will be allowed for the application of a portion of conservation materials furnished unless the producer signs an application. However, payment may be made to persons who do sign the application, even though the signature of one or more of the other persons eligible for payment has not been obtained.

In the case of persons who make application for payment on two or more farms which are cross-referenced, care should be exercised to make sure that the typed name, the signature, and the address of such person is the same on all such applications.

3. Witnesses. A witness to the signature of an applicant is required only in case the signature of the applicant is printed or made by mark. In such a case the signature of the witness should be obtained on line 18, immediately below the address of the applicant whose signature is being witnessed.

E. Applicants Signing in a Representative or Fiduciary Capacity. In case an application is signed by a person who is acting in a representative or fiduciary capacity, his title, such as "Administrator," "Executor," "Guardian, " "Agent," or "Attorney-in-Fact," should appear as part of the signature. (See illustrations below.) The county committee must determine that such person is properly authorized to so sign. If the county committee does not have knowledge of the fact that such person is properly authorized to sign in such capacity, it must require the presentation of documentary proof of authority. The execution of section VII of the application shall constitute a certification on behalf of the committee that the person who signs the application in a representative or fiduciary capacity possesses the necessary authority to so sign, and, therefore, the documentary proof, after it has served the committee's purpose, may be returned to the applicant or retained in the county files. It should not be sent to the State office.

Refer to ACP-16, "Instructions on Signatures and Authorizations," for a detailed explanation with respect to the form of signature and the type of documentary authority which should be accepted in the case of a person signing in a representative or fiduciary capacity.

Do not make any additional certifications in section VII regarding signatures unless specifically requested to do so by the State office.

F. Acceptable Signatures.

1. All signatures must be in the original and where practicable should be in ink or indelible pencil.

2. Listed below are examples of typed names and acceptable signatures.

Typed Name	Acceptable Signature
Individual	
J. H. Doe	J. H. Doe John H. Doe J. Henry Doe John Henry Doe
John H. Doe	John H. Doe John Henry Doe
J. Henry Doe	J. Henry Doe John Henry Doe
John Henry Doe	John Henry Doe
Married Woman	
Mrs. R. N. Farley	Mrs. R. N. Farley Mrs. Richard N. Farley Mrs. R. Nelson Farley Mrs. Richard Nelson Farley
Mrs. Richard N. Farley	Mrs. Richard N. Farley Mrs. Richard Nelson Farley
Mrs. R. Nelson Farley	Mrs. R. Nelson Farley Mrs. Richard Nelson Farley
Mrs. Richard Nelson Farley	Mrs. Richard Nelson Farley
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Farley	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Farley Mrs. Elizabeth Agnes Farley
Mrs. E. Agnes Farley	Mrs. E. Agnes Farley Mrs. Elizabeth Agnes Farley

Typed Name	Acceptable Signature
Married Woman	
Mrs. Elizabeth Agnes Farley	Mrs. Elizabeth Agnes Farley

NOTE: Where the typed name and the signature indicate a given (first) feminine name, the title "Mrs." may be omitted from either the typed name or the signature, but where the title "Mrs." is included in either the typed name or signature, then the title "Mrs." must be used in scheduling payment.

Agent	
John Doe	John Doe by Richard Roe, Agent Richard Roe, Agent for John Doe
Richard Roe, Agent for John Doe	John Doe by Richard Roe, Agent Richard Roe, Agent for John Doe
Partnership	
Brown Brothers	Brown Brothers by J. Brown, Agent Brown Brothers by Joe Brown, a Partner
John Brown & Sons	John Brown and Sons by John Brown, a Partner John Brown and Sons by JoeBrown, Agent
John Brown & Harry Brown, a Partnership	John Brown and Harry Brown by John Brown, a Partner John Brown and Harry Brown by Harry Brown, a Partner John Brown and Harry Brown by Joe Brown, a Partner John Brown and Harry Brown by Richard Jones, Agent
Executor of a Will	
Richard Roe, Executor of the Estate of John Doe, Dec'd	Richard Roe, Executor of the Estate of John Doe, Dec'd The Estate of John Doe by Richard Roe, Executor
John Doe Estate	Richard Roe, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Doe, Dec'd Richard Roe, Executor of the Estate of John Doe, Dec'd The Estate of John Doe by Richard Roe, Executor

Typed Name	Acceptable Signature
Executor of a Will	
The Estate of John Doe	Richard Roe, Executor of the Estate of John Doe, Dec'd. The Estate of John Doe by Richard Roe, Executor
Administrator of an Estate	
Richard Roe, Administrator of the Estate of John Doe, Dec'd	Richard Roe, Administrator of the Estate of John Doe, Dec'd John Doe Estate by Richard Roe, Administrator
John Doe Estate	Richard Roe, Administrator of the Estate of John Doe, Dec'd John Doe Estate by Richard Roe, Administrator
The Estate of John Doe	Richard Roe, Administrator of the Estate of John Doe, Dec'd John Doe Estate by Richard Roe, Administrator
Agent for the Heirs of an Estate	
Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd	Richard Roe, Agent for the heirs of John Doe, Dec'd Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd by Richard Roe, Agent
Heirs of the Estate of John Doe, Dec'd	Richard Roe, Agent for the heirs of John Doe, Dec'd Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd by Richard Roe, Agent
Richard Roe, Agent for the heirs of John Doe, Dec'd	Richard Roe, Agent for the heirs of John Doe, Dec'd Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd, by Richard Roe, Agent
Richard Roe, Agent for the heirs of John Doe Estate	Richard Roe, Agent for the heirs of John Doe Estate
William Roe and Mary Roe	William Roe and Mary Roe, heirs of Richard Roe, Dec'd, by John Doe, Agent

Typed Name	Acceptable Signature
Trustee for the Heirs of an Estate	
Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd	Richard Roe, Trustee for the heirs of John Doe, Dec'd Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd, by Richard Roe, Trestee
Heirs of the Estate of John Doe, Dec'd	Richard Roe, Trestee for the heirs of John Doe, Dec'd Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd, by Richard Roe, Trustee
Richard Roe, Trustee for the heirs of John Doe, Dec'd	Richard Roe, Trustee for the heirs of John Doe, Dec'd Heirs of John Doe, Dec'd, by Richard Roe, Trustee
Guardian	
John Doe, a Minor	Richard Roe, Guardian of John Doe, a Minor John Doe, by Richard Roe, Guardian
Richard Roe, Guardian of John Doe, a Minor	Richard Roe, Guardian of John Doe, a Minor John Doe, a Minor, by Richard Roe, Guardian
John Doe, Incompetent	Richard Roe, Guardian of John Doe, Incompetent John Doe, Incompetent, by Richard Roe, Guardian
Richard Roe, Guardian of John Doe, Incompetent	Richard Roe, Guardian of John Doe, Incompetent John Doe, Incompetent, by Richard Roe, Guardian
Committee	
John Doe, Incompetent	Richard Roe, Committee of John Doe, Incompetent John Doe, Incompetent, by Richard Roe, Committee
Richard Roe, Committee of John Doe, Incompetent	Richard Roe, Committee of John Doe, Incompetent John Doe, Incompetent, by Richard Roe, Committee

Typed Name	Acceptable Signature
Company (Corporation)	
Bee Company Inc.	Bee Company, Inc. by John Doe, President, (or other authorized officer) Bee Company, Inc by John Doe, Agent
Receiver	
Bee Company, Inc.	Richard Roe, Receiver of Bee Company, Inc. Bee Company Inc. by Richard Roe, Receiver
Richard Roe, Receiver of Bee Company, Inc.	Richard Roe, Receiver of Bee Company, Inc. Bee Company, Inc. by Richard Roe, Receiver
Liquidator	
Bee Company, Inc.	Richard Roe, Liquidator of Bee Company, Inc. Bee Company, Inc by Richard Roe, Liquidator
Richard Roe, Liquidator of Bee Company, Inc.	Richard Roe, Liquidator of Bee Company, Inc. Bee Company, Inc. by Richard Roe, Liquidator
Sole Proprietor Operating Under a Trade Name	
John Doe, Sole Proprietor of XYZ Company	John Doe, Sole Proprietor of XYZ Company John H. Doe, Sole Proprietor of XYZ Company John Henry Doe, Sole Proprietor of XYZ Company XYZ Company by John Doe, Sole Proprietor
XYZ Company	XYZ Company by John Doe, Sole Proprietor John Doe, Sole Proprietor of XYZ Company
Banks	
First National Bank	First National Bank by (any Executive, Officer or Agent with title indicated)
County or State Farm or Institution	
Jefferson County Farm	Jefferson County Farm, by John Doe, Judge, or any other authorized official
New Jersey State Hospital	New Jersey State Hospital by John Doe, Supt. or any other authorized official

The signature of a manager for an estate of a deceased person is not acceptable.

The signature of a manager for a company is acceptable.

The signature of the son or daughter or the wife of a partner is not acceptable.

G. Entries for Section VI, "Division of Payments and Deductions."

1. Assignments. If, in accordance with ACP-70, as amended, an assignment has been executed by the applicant whose name appears on line 16 of section I the name and address of the assignee, as shown in section I of form ACP-69, will be entered on line 13 of section VI. Except in those cases in which the assignee is a Governmental agency there should be entered following the name of the assignee the word "assignee." There will be entered in column G on line 13 the amount of the unpaid balance of any such assignment as shown in section II of form ACP-69. These will include assignments which are filed by applicants before a notice of indebtedness to the Farm Security Administration or the Farm Credit Administration is received in the county office.

However, there will be no entry with respect to assignments in section VI under the following conditions:

a. If the applicant has executed no assignment of his payment on form ACP-69; or

b. If the applicant has filed an assignment, but it has been discharged by the execution of section III of form ACP-69; or

c. If the applicant has filed an assignment on form ACP-69, but such assignment was not filed until after the date of receipt in the county office of a notice of a request for setoff of the applicant's payment in favor of the Farm Security Administration or the Farm Credit Administration. To make this determination each assignment should be checked against the Register of Indebtedness.

Prior to submission of any applications for payment, the county office shall prepare a list in duplicate of unpaid assignments which will be reported on applications for payment. This list will show:

a. The 1942 serial number of the application on which the name of the assignee appears.

b. The name of the assignee.

c. The name of the assignor.

d. The date the assignment was filed in the county office.

e. The amount of the unpaid balance.

Care should be taken to insure that this list is complete and accurate. The list should be signed by a member of the county committee and the original shall be forwarded to the State office. The duplicate copy shall be retained in the county files.

Forms ACP-69 are not to be forwarded with the applications to the State office but will be retained in the county files.

2. Other Deductions. All applications for payment filed under the 1942 Programs will be checked against the county Register of Indebtedness, and there shall be shown in section VI, line 13, all items of indebtedness for each applicant which, in accordance with these instructions are deductible from 1942 program payments.

All items of indebtedness shown on the county Register of Indebtedness will be shown on the application for payment, except items due the Farm Security Administration or the Farm Credit Administration, notice of which was not received in the county office until after an assignment was filed by an applicant. In cases where an assignment was filed by an applicant before a notice of indebtedness to the Farm Security Administration or the Farm Credit Administration is received in the county office the assignment rather than the indebtedness shall be entered on the application. The indebtedness to the Farm Security Administration or the Farm Credit Administration will, in such cases, remain on the Register of Indebtedness and take priority over assignments on applications filed under future programs.

Items of indebtedness shall be shown in section VI, line 13 as follows:

"Due ___(agency)_____, $_____"

If there is not sufficient space in section VI, items of indebtedness shall be entered in section VII.

3. Division of Allotment Payments. Regardless of whether there is only one or more than one applicant shown on the application, there will be entered on line 14 in the appropriate columns for each applicant whose name appears in section V, his percentage share of the corn, tobacco, potato and wheat payment or deduction. Such percentage share should represent the percentage share of each applicant in the crop grown on the farm in 1942 and determined in accordance with bulletin NER-600, section III-A (Division of Payments and Deductions). The total of the percentage shares shown for all applicants for each commodity must equal 100.

4. Division of Soil-Building Payment -- Line 14, Column G. Enter on line 14 of column G for each applicant whose name appears in section V his percentage share of the soil-building payment for the farm. Such percentage share shall represent the proportion that each applicant contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices shown on the application for payment and determined in accordance with bulletin NER-600, section III-B. The total of all such percentage shares for all applicants must equal 100, and the entry must be made even though only one applicant.

5. Reason for Failure of 1942 Acreage to Equal or Exceed 80% of Allotment - Line 19. If the 1942 acreage, as shown on line 3 of section III, of corn, tobacco, potatoes or wheat, is less than 80 percent of the allotment, as shown on line 2 of section III and it is determined by the county committee that failure to plant an acreage of corn or wheat or to harvest an acreage of tobacco or potatoes equal to 80 percent of the allotment for any of these crops was due to flood or drought or, in the case of tobacco, to hail or plant bed disease, the applicable reason will be entered in the applicable column on line 19 as follows: "flood," "drought," "hail," "P.B."

6. "Serial No. of Other Farms."

a. Other Farms in the Same County. Bulletin NER-600 (section X-C) requires that if a person makes application for payment or is furnished conservation materials or services in lieu of payment, with respect to one farm in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, such person must also make application for payment with respect to all such farms, including farms not enrolled in the program and those for which conservation material was furnished. In compliance with this provision, it is required that there be entered in section VI, column H, line 13, the serial numbers of all other farms in the county in which the applicant has an interest, provided he is entitled to a share in the crops or the proceeds therefrom grown on a farm in 1942 for which a deduction could be computed. The serial numbers of such other farms in the county may be obtained from section IV, column B, NER-622.

b. Other Farms in Other Counties in the Same State.

(1) Bulletin NER-600 (section X-C) also requires that upon request by the State committee any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or the proceeds therefrom, or which he rents to another.

If, on the basis of information shown on the report of performance or otherwise obtained, the county committee believes that an application should be filed by an applicant for farms in other counties in the State because the applicant has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or the proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the State for which a deduction could be computed under the program, a recommendation to that effect should be forwarded to the State committee. This recommendation should contain all pertinent facts in support of the recommendation and will provide the State committee with information which it might not otherwise receive on which it may determine whether or not the applicant should be required to file applications for other farms in other counties in the State.

If the State committee determines that an application for payment should be filed for an applicant with respect to one or more other farms in other counties in the State in which the applicant has an interest,

the serial numbers of such other farms will be transmitted to each of the counties concerned, with the request that an application for payment for each such farm be prepared. Obviously this procedure should not be followed unless on one or more of the applications a net deduction can be computed under the Program. Where the State committee has determined that applications should be cross-referenced there will be shown in section VI, column H, the county code and serial numbers of all such applications.

See practice 7 (of practices defeating the purposes of the Program) section IX, A-1, of bulletin NER-600 concerning persons operating farms in 2 or more States.

(2) If the applicant is an individual, partnership, or estate, and the serial numbers of all other farms in the State in which such applicant has an interest have not been entered in section VI in accordance with item (1) above, there will be entered in section VII the names of other counties in the State in which are located other farms on which the applicant is entitled to file an application. The names of such other counties may be obtained from section IV, column C, of NER-622. Such entries are required in order to comply with the $10,000 limitation of payment provision (section V of NER-600) of the Program.

(3) If the applicant is other than an individual, partnership, or estate, and it is determined from information shown in section IV of NER-622 or by any other method, that the applicant has an interest in other farms, in other counties in the same State or in other States, there will be entered in section VII the words "Other farms in other counties and States." This entry is required in order to comply with the $10,000 national limitation of payment provision (section V of NER-600) of the Program.

In connection with the entries required initems (2) and (3) above, attention is directed to representation No. 4 of the applicant contained in section I of the application for payment.

7. Conservation Materials - Columns K and L

a. Superphosphate. If the applicant whose name appears on line 16 of section V has been furnished superphosphate for use as conservation material under the 1942 program, the number of hundredweight of superphosphate furnished will be entered in the space provided in columns K and L, just below the printed words "super (cwt.)." There will also be entered in the same space, immediately following the number of hundredweight of superphosphate furnished and just below the printed word "rate," the established rate of deduction per hundredweight for the superphosphate furnished.

b. Liming Material. If the applicant whose name appears on line 16 of section V has been furnished liming material for use as conservation material under the 1942 Program, the number of tons of liming material furnished will be entered in the space provided in columns K and L, just below the printed words "lime (tons)." There will also be entered in the same space, immediately following the number of tons of liming material furnished and just below the printed word "rate," the established rate of deduction per ton for the liming material furnished.

c. Trees. If the applicant whose name appears on line 16 of section V has been furnished trees for use as conservation material under the 1942 Program and either the space for showing the lime or the superphosphate has not been used, the heading of the space not used should be changed to "trees rate" and the number of trees furnished followed by the rate of deduction established per thousand for the trees furnished will be entered in the space. If trees have been furnished and there is no space available in columns K and L of section VI, the number of trees furnished and the established rate of deduction per thousand for trees furnished will be entered in section VII.

d. Potash. If the applicant whose name appears on line 16 of section V has been furnished potash for use as conservation material under the 1942 Program and either the space for showing the lime or the superphosphate has not been used the heading of the space not used should be changed to "potash rate" and the number of hundredweight of potash furnished followed by the rate of deduction established per hundredweight for the potash furnished will be entered in the space If potash has been furnished and there is no space available in columns K and L of section VI, the number of hundredweight of potash furnished and the established rate of deduction of potash furnished will be entered in section VII.

In connection with the entries for both liming material and superphosphate, if the applicant has been furnished two or more kinds of either material with a separate deduction rate established for each kind of material, separate entries should be made in the appropriate space in columns K and L for each kind of material. For example, if the applicant has been furnished 10 hundredweight of 18 percent superphosphate and 10 hundredweight of 20 percent of superphosphate, there should be two entries for superphosphate in columns K and L, each followed by the appropriate rate of deduction per hundredweight.

e. Additional Deduction for Conservation Materials. If it is determined by the county committee that all or a portion of the conservation material furnished has been misused and should be subject to an additional deduction equal to the amount of the original deduction, an entry should be made in section VII showing the number of tons of lime or hundredweight of superphosphate recommended for additional deduction. Such entries should be made as follows: "additional ded.--10 cwt. super," or "additional ded.--5 tons lime." In the case of applications for farms on which there are two or more applicants, the entries in section VII in connection with misuse of conservation materials, will be made in section VII of the application on which appears the name of the applicant who was furnished the material for which an additional deduction is recommended.

f. Conservation Material Carried Over from Previous Years. All conservation material furnished under previous programs which was not applied during previous program years and was not transferred in accordance with bulletin NER-611 to some other person will, if applied under the 1942 Program in carrying out an approved soil-building practice, be shown in section IV of NER-620 as material applied under the regular practice for applying such material rather than as conservation material.

However, if conservation material for which only a single deduction has previously been made is carried over from previous years and not used or misused during the 1942 Program year, and additional single deduction should be recommended by the county committee on that quantity of material not used or misused. Such a recommendation for additional single deduction will be entered in section VII of the application on which appears the name of the applicant to whom the material was furnished and should show the number of hundredweight or tons of material recommended for additional single deduction and the rate of de-

duction per ton or per hundredweight which applied during the program year in which the material was issued. In case of material carried over from previous programs for which a double deduction has previously been made, no further recommendation for additional deduction under the 1942 Program is applicable.

H. Entries in Section VII--Signature of County Committee and Additional County Determinations. All applications for payment will be signed, in the space provided for signature of county committeeman, by one member of the committee for and on behalf of the committee after a determination has been made by the county committee that the representations and data shown on the application are true and correct and in accordance with the certifications of the county committee.

1. Date of Filing. There will also be shown in the space provided the date on which the application, after having been signed by the applicant, was received in the county office or received by an authorized employee of the county committee. In the case of applications on which there are two or more applicants, the date shown on the application should be the date the application signed by one of the applicants was first received in the county office or by an authorized employee of the county committee.

2. On applications for farms located in Belknap and Coos Counties, New Hampshire, on which liming materials and superphosphate were furnished to improve pasture land there shall be shown in the space for additional committee determinations the number of bovine animal units on each farm.

The use of liming materials furnished for pasture improvement shall be reported in section IV, column G as practice No. 6-B. The use of superphosphate furnished for pasture improvement shall be reported in section IV column G as practice No. 4-B.

3. In addition to any entries in the space for additional committee determination, in accordance with instructions contained elsewhere in this bulletin, there should be entered in the space provided for additional committee determinations any appropriate recommendation of the county committee with reference to the application for payment. ANY ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE DETERMINATION REGARDING THE SIGNATURE OR TYPED NAME OF THE APPLICANT WILL CAUSE THE APPLICATION TO BE SUSPENDED BY THE STATE OFFICE.

4. Among others, the following recommendations or determinations should be made in this section where applicable:

a. A certification that a change in 1942 in the relationship between the landlord or operator, and the tenants or sharecroppers, or a reduction in 1942 in the number of tenants and sharecroppers below the average number on the farm during the preceding 3 years has resulted in an increase in the amount of payment to the landlord or operator which has been found not to be justified and disapproved by the county committee.

b. The words "farm not operated in 1942," if it has been determined, in accordance with section IX, A, 2, bulletin NER-600, that the farm is not operated in 1942.

c. A certification showing the number of units of any soil-building practice for which payment was made under previous programs which were not maintained in accordance with good farming practices in 1942.

d. A notation reading substantially as follows, "John Doe (producer) has requested payment on this application," if the net payment for the farm prior to deduction for county association expenses is not more than $1.00 provided the producer requests that such payment be made.

e. A recommendation that a part or all of the payment which would otherwise be made to an applicant be withheld if it is determined by the county committee that he has adopted any practices determined by the county committee to defeat the purpose of the Program, including practices (1) through (13) listed as practices which tend to defeat the purpose of the Program, and contained in section IX, A, 1, of bulletin NER-600.

f. The recommendation that a part or all of the payment which otherwise would be made to an applicant be withheld-- (a) if he adopts or has adopted any other practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous Agricultural Conservation Programs, or the 1942 Parity Payment Program, (b) if by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever he has offset or has participated in offsetting in whole or in part the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, or (c) with respect to woodland owned or controlled by him he adopts or has adopted any practice which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

g. A notation reading substantially as follows: "Blank Insurance Company makes application for parity payment only" if such company requests that agricultural conservation payments be withheld.

I. Correction of Errors. Except as noted below, all entries on the application to correct original entries which have been changed or otherwise altered must be initialed (in script, not printed) by a county committeeman. The county committeeman initialing any such correction must also sign the application. However, the initials of a committeeman are not required in connection with the following corrections appearing on the application.

1. The correction of entries in section III, where the original entry is visible and from a visual examination it can be determined that such correction reduces or does not affect the total payment.

2. Corrections in section III of entries representing a yield or allotment which has been erased or otherwise deleted, (even though such erasure or deletion obliterates the original entry) and no entry has been made on line 3 in the same column of section III.

3. Correction of entries in section IV where an entry erased or otherwise deleted so as to obliterate the original entry and no new entry is made therefor.

4. Corrections in section V where a partial correction in the address of an applicant has been made but such address as corrected is listed in the latest U. S. Official Postal Guide (any change in R.F.D. or house numbers should be initialed.

5. Corrections in section VI other than in connection with assignments, conservation materials or percentage shares of crops.

6. Corrections in section VI of entries in connection with conservation materials provided the original entry is visible and the correction has the effect of increasing the deduction for conservation materials.

7. Corrections in section VII in connection with additional committee determinations in words which do not affect the meaning of the words or statement (the deletion of a complete word or statement in section VII should be initialed).

SECTION III. TRANSMITTAL OF APPLICATION

Each application for payment transmitted to the State office will be accompanied by the original report of performance for the farm as prepared by the community committeeman, and, where necessary, as corrected by the county office. Any corrections made by the county office on the report of performance will be made by drawing a line through the original entry, and the corrected entry will be inserted with a pencil or pen, using a different color from that used by the community committeeman. No copies of the report of performance will be prepared in the county office unless, in specific cases, the original report is so illegible that it would not be readily decipherable in the State office. In such cases, both the original and the copy of the report of performance will accompany the application to the State office.

A. Use of Transmittal Sheet - NED-42. This form will be used for transmitting applications from the county office to the State office. NED-42 is prepared in sets consisting of an original and 3 copies, with carbons inserted.

NED-42 will be prepared in the county office as indicated below and forwarded to the State office, together with the shipment of applications listed thereon. It is suggested that, unless otherwise directed by the State office, 50 applications be included in a single transmittal. Do not forward to the State office any application on which the serial numbers of other farms are shown in section VI unless all applications in which the producer has an interest are included in the same transmittal. The following types of applications will be transmitted on separate transmittal sheets:

1. Original applications.
2. Supplemental applications.
3. Suspended applications.
4. Forms ACP-103.
5. Applications for applicants whose names now appear on the Register of Indebtedness.

B. Preparation of NED-42. The county office will, for each transmittal of applications to the State office, prepare the entire set (all copies) of NED-42 by making the following entries:

1. Code Numbers. Enter the State and county code numbers and the names of the State and county in the spaces provided in the upper right-hand corner of the form.

2. "Kind of Form." In the space provided, enter "1942-ACP."

3. "Form Nos." In the space provided, enter "NER-620."

4. "County Transmittal No." Enter here a number for each separate transmittal. Transmittals of 1942 applications for payment irrespective of whether such applications are originals, supplementals, or suspensions, should be numbered in numerical sequence, beginning with No. 1 and continuing until all applications have been transmitted.

5. Number of Applications Being Transmitted. The number of applications included on the transmittal sheet will be shown by an entry in one of the boxes at the top center of the sheet in accordance with the following:

a. If original applications are being transmitted for the first time, show the number in the first box.

b. If supplemental applications are being transmitted for the first time, show the number in the second box.

c. If applications are being transmitted which were previously submitted to, suspended by, and returned by the State office show the number in the third box.

6. Columns Headed "Serial No.," "Name of Producer," and "Remarks." Show in these columns for all applications transmitted the serial numbers in numerical sequence of the farms covered by such applications and the names of the applicants, respectively, in the same manner as under previous programs. List for each application the names of all applicants. Names of applicants should be listed in the same manner as on the application; for example, the name Frank A. Jones should be listed as "Frank A. Jones," not as "Jones, Frank A." Make no entries in the column headed "Not for Use in Field."

C. Transmittal to State Office. After NED-42 has been prepared as outlined above, the last copy labeled "Retain in County Office" shall be detached and retained in the county office.

The remaining three copies of the set together with the applications and the related reports of performance shall be forwarded to the State office.

The third copy of the transmittal sheet shall be stamped in the State office and returned to the county office as a receipt.

SECTION IV. FARMS FOR WHICH NO APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT ARE FILED

The reports of performance for farms for which no applications for payment will be prepared and transmitted in accordance with section I, will be transmitted to the State office for the purpose of audit and taking statistics, except upon specific instructions to the contrary issued by the State office, in which event such reports of performance will be audited in the county office in accordance with instructions contained in NER-628.

The reports of performance for such farms will be transmitted to the State office in the same manner as applications for payment for other farms except that:

A. Such reports of performance will be transmitted in groups separate from applications with a separate transmittal for:

1. Farms which received conservation materials and for which applications are not required and for

2. Farms for which it is obvious there will be no payment.

B. Unless otherwise directed by the State office a separate series of transmittal numbers will not be used in transmitting reports of performance only.

C. "Rep. of Perf." will be inserted in the space provided for "Kind of Form" at the top of NED-42 and in the space provided for "Form Nos." will be inserted "NER-622."

SECTION V. COUNTY OFFICE CHECK AGAINST OMISSION OF DATA FROM APPLICATION

Subsection G of section II of this bulletin provides that certain essential items be entered on the application which do not appear on the report of performance for the farm, nor in any other single place. Such items include data with respect to assignments, unpaid Marketing Quota Penalties, and other debts of applicants appearing on the County Register of Indebtedness. It is not possible from checking the entries made on the application against the report of performance to determine whether any such items have been omitted from the application. Consequently, the following procedure should be followed in the county office before applications are submitted to applicants for signature, and before applications are transmitted to the State office, in order to make certain that no essential data have been omitted from the application.

A. Prior to the preparation of any applications for payment the following column headings (or such part of them as are applicable in the county) will be added to those columns already set up on the County Office Record: "Conservation Materials," "ACP-69," "C-1110," and "M.Q.P.": for Marketing Quota Penalties only in counties where these penalties remain unpaid.

B. Also prior to the preparation of any applications for payment, a check mark (✓) will be made where applicable in each of the above-mentioned columns opposite the name of each applicant and farm serial number as they appear in columns 1 and 2 of NED-31. For example, a check mark (✓) will be entered in the column headed "Conservation Material" for each farm which has been furnished conservation material. Similarly a check mark (✓) will be entered in the column headed "ACP-69" opposite the name of each person who has executed an assignment on form ACP-69. Check marks should also be entered wherever applicable in each of the other columns referred to above.

The column headed "MQP," however, should not be checked, and no entry should be made on the application for payment with respect to Marketing Quota Penalties except in cases where the applicant is still indebted for all or a part of his penalty.

These check marks properly entered will, from an inspection of NED-31, permit a determination to be made as to the applications on which should be entered data with respect to deductions for conservation material assignments, Marketing Quota Penalties, and debts appearing on the Register of Indebtedness.

C. As a last step in the preparation of applications for signature, each application for payment should be checked against NED-31 to make sure that all applicable data with respect to the items referred to in this section have been entered on the application.

The above procedure is designed to facilitate the checking which is necessary in order to make sure that all essential data have been entered on the application, and consequently to prevent suspensions and supplemental applications resulting from failure to include on the application all essential data.

In addition to the above, the serial numbers on applications should be checked against a number check sheet to insure against the submission of more than one application carrying the same serial number. Forms ES-137 and 137-A may be used for this purpose if available. If not available, similar number check sheets should be prepared either by the county office or State office.

A. W. Manchester

Director, Northeast Division

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Northeast Division

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING PERFORMANCE

STATE OFFICE PROCEDURE

CONTENTS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING PERFORMANCE

STATE OFFICE PROCEDURE

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

This bulletin contains procedure to be followed in determining performance under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program with particular reference to those functions involved in the procedure for which the State office is responsible. While county committees are directly responsible for determination of performance on farms in the county under the 1942 Program, it is the duty of the State office to exercise the necessary supervision of performance work as conducted in all counties. In addition to the general supervision of all performance work, the State office is directly responsible for the following specific functions:

1. Arranging for necessary district and county training schools covering all phases of performance work, including special instruction in the use of aerial photographs and related materials in counties where aerial photography is used.

2. Issuing supplementary instructions concerning the use of particular measuring equipment approved for use in the State, and for measuring and computing acreages.

3. Assisting county committees in the selection, training, and examination of community committeemen and other persons employed for performance work.

4. Arranging for spotchecking of all work involved in determining and reporting performance for the purpose of determining that the acreage figures and other basic data on the basis of which payments are to be made have been determined in accordance with approved provisions of the Program and applicable instructions.

SECTION II. REPORT OF PERFORMANCE FORMS

Form NER-622, together with NER-623 (continuation sheet), where necessary, will be used in reporting performance on all farms.

The original report of performance as turned in by the community committeeman for each farm on which performance is determined will, as heretofore, be submitted to the State office for audit and tabulation unless otherwise specifically authorized by the State office and approved by the Regional Director.

SECTION III. TRAINING AND EXAMINATION OF PERSONNEL

A. Training. It is the responsibility of the State office to provide the necessary personnel for assisting county committees in the training of community committeemen and other persons employed in determining performance. Sufficient supervision should be exercised over the methods of training employed by county committees to make sure that before beginning performance work, community committeemen, computers, planimeter operators, and other employees have been given adequate training in the duties which they are to perform.

B. Examinations. Arrangements shall be made by the State office in cooperation with county committees for the preparation of examinations to be given to community committeemen before they are considered eligible to check performance. Such examinations should be prepared by or with the approval of the State office and given under the direction of a person designated by the State office. In view of varying conditions existing between States and between counties within a State with respect to features of the Program which are most applicable within a given area, it is contemplated that such examinations may vary between States and between counties within a State. For this reason it is recommended that examinations be prepared for a particular county or group of counties in a manner which will adequately reflect the qualifications of community committeemen for their duties under the particular conditions existing in the county. Even though there may be considerable variation in the content of examinations given, all examinations should consist of the following:

1. A written test on provisions of the Program and the procedure with respect to which instructions were given during the training period.

2. A field test on a farm or farms involving the actual procedure in making measurements, preparation of report of performance forms, and, in counties where used, the actual use of aerial photographs.

C. Supplementary State Office Instructions. The State office should issue such additional instructions as may be deemed necessary to supplement the instructions issued by the Regional office with respect to evidence required and methods of determining performance under individual soil-building practices approved for the State. It is suggested that the State office prepare for use by community committeemen a list of soil-building practice descriptions containing the information which should be included in the description of each soil-building practice on reports of performance.

Special instructions may also be issued on methods of making field measurements and determining acreages, the use of such measuring equipment as is approved by the State office for use in the State, and also relative to any special data for use in the State office and which should be included in the report of performance.

SECTION IV. SPOTCHECKING THE WORK OF COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN

A. Number of Farms to be Spotchecked. A sufficient number of farms will be spotchecked in each county by persons employed by the State office to make sure that essential data are being accurately reported. Following the initial spotcheck of the work of each community committeeman, as many more spotchecks of his work will be made as appear necessary. In any event, however, the work of each person employed in checking performance shall be spotchecked at least once, and the number of farms spotchecked in each county shall be not less than 1 percent of the number of farms in the county on which performance is determined in 1942, except that it is not required that more than three farms per person checking performance be spotchecked.

B. Spotcheck Form. Form NED-65, "Spotchecker's Farm Report", will be used by spotcheckers in reporting on the work of community committmen. Spotcheck reports will be prepared in accordance with instructions on the back of the form.

C. Nature of Farm Spotcheck. The spotchecker shall, in checking the work of each community committman, make a redetermination with respect to all of the data reported on the report of performance for the farm. Particular attention should be given to the report made by the community committeeman concerning the classification of crops and land use on the farm. Sufficient field measurements will be made on the farm to determine whether or not the estimate of acreage or measurements previously made by the community committeeman are sufficiently accurate. In counties where aerial photographs are used, a sufficient number of boundaries should be reidentified on the photograph by the spotchecker to make sure that the identification of boundaries as previously made by the community committeeman has been properly done. Sufficient information should be obtained from the farm operator to make sure that soil-building practices carried out on the farm, including the use of conservation materials, have been accurately reported by the community committeeman.

D. Ratings and Recommendations. Following each spotcheck of the work of a community committeeman, he will be given one of the following ratings by the spotchecker: very good, good, fair, or unsatisfactory.

At the same time, the spotchecker will make one of the following three recommendations:

1. That the work of the community committeeman is approved, and that his employment be continued.

2. That employment of the community committeeman be continued only after he has been given additional training.

3. That the work of the community committeeman is unsatisfactory, and that his employment be discontinued.

The spotchecker will also indicate on the spotcheck report whether the report of performance as turned in by the community committeeman for the farm spotchecked is accepted or rejected and whether the performance on other farms checked by the community committeeman should be rechecked. If the report of performance for the farm spotchecked is rejected, the county committee is authorized to accept the report of performance prepared by the spotchecker or have the farm rechecked.

In the event that recommendation No. 2 (continue employment only after additional training) is made, arrangements should be made by the State office to assist the county committee in giving the additional training as indicated by the spotchecker's report.

In the event that recommendation No. 3 (unsatisfactory, discontinue employment) is made, the employment of the community committeeman will be discontinued immediately.

Attention is directed to the fact that the accurate and efficient determination of performance in the county is the direct responsibility of the county committee, and that the spotchecker's report is a means of assisting the county committee in appraising the accuracy and efficiency of the work being done by the community committeemen employed to check performance.

SECTION V. SPOTCHECKING COMPUTERS AND PLANIMETER OPERATORS

In addition to spotchecking whe work of community committeemen as outlined in Section IV above, the State office shall arrange, in counties using aerial photographs, for spotchecking the work of and the instruments used by planimeter operators and computers employed in the county office.

The spotcheck of the work of computers and planimeter operators shall be performed by persons employed by the State office who may or may not be the same persons employed to spotcheck the work of community committeemen.

In cases where the person employed to spotcheck the work of community committeemen is trained and qualified to spotcheck the work of computers and planimeter operators, such person should be instructed to spotcheck the work of computers and planimeter operators each time he visits the county in connection with his regular spotcheck work.

Form NER-527 (Spotcheck Report of Planimeter Work) will be prepared in accordance with instructions printed on the reverse side of the form and will be submitted each time the work of a county office employee is spotchecked.

Computers and planimeter operators should be spotchecked at sufficiently frequent intervals to assure the accuracy of acreage determinations which are being made in the county office from aerial photographs

supplemented by records of field measurements and notes turned in by community committeemen. The fields selected for spotchecking should be variable in size and shape and should include fields which require plotting and the computation of deductions for wasteland or headlands. Planimeter operators and computers who have had no previous experience should, in general, be spotchecked more frequently than experienced operators. The planimeter used by the spotchecker should not be the same one used by the operator in measuring the fields being spotchecked.

The frequency of the spotcheck should be determined by the State office provided, however, that as a minimum the work of each computer and planimeter operator shall be spotchecked:

1. Once, consisting of at least 10 fields, before transmittal of any 1942 applications for payment to the State office.

2. Twice each month during the period that reports of performance are being completed in the county office. These semi-monthly spotchecks should consist of measuring at least 5 fields.

SECTION VI. SPOTCHECKING REPORTS OF PERFORMANCE FOR FARMS NOT FILING APPLICATIONS

If, in accordance with Section II above, reports of performance for farms for which no applications for payment are filed are not transmitted to the State office for audit, it is required that the State office spotcheck at least 5 percent of such reports of performance in addition to other spotcheck work.

A.W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Agency

NER-629

Issued April 28, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Northeast Division

COUNTY PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINATION AND REPORT OF PERFORMANCE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COUNTY COMMITTEES

C O N T E N T S

SECTION I. GENERAL

This bulletin contains the procedure to be followed by county committees in the determination and report of performance under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. Bulletin NER-630 contains additional instructions for community committeemen.

The job of checking performance under the 1942 Program should be done, insofar as possible, by community committeemen. However, community committee assistants may be employed for performance checking where necessary.

The county committee is directly responsible for an accurate and efficient determination of performance on farms in the county, and with the assistance of the State office for the training and examination of community committeemen for performance work. All persons who are to check performance should be given thorough training prior to employment. Such training should include the following:

1. Instructions with respect to provisions of the 1942 Program, including soil-building practices, applicable in the county.

2. Specific instructions on the preparation of forms used in connection with the determination of performance.

3. Instructions on methods of making field measurements and the use of measuring equipment.

4. Actual practice, under supervision, in making measurements and completing reports of performance on one or more farms.

5. Specific instructions relative to the use of aerial photographs in counties where they are used, including actual practice in indicating farm and field boundaries, making necessary supplemental measurements, and recording on report forms the data necessary for completion of reports of performance by the county office.

At the close of the training period, all persons having had such training may be considered eligible for employment only after satisfactorily passing an examination designed to determine their qualifications for performance checking. It is recommended that such examination be given under the direction of a person designated by the State office, and that the examination include (1) a written test on provisions of the program and the procedure with respect to which instructions were given during the training period, and (2) a field test on a farm involving the actual procedure in making measurements, preparation of report of performance forms, and the actual use of photographs.

Performance work will be spotchecked under the direction of the State office in order to make sure that acreage figures and other basic data on which payments are to be made are being determined in the county in accordance with approved instructions and applicable provisions of the program. The spotchecking will include an adequate check on all of the work involved

in making a complete report of performance. After each spotcheck the community committeeman will be given a rating. No person should be employed in checking performance for a period of more than 10 days before being spotchecked.

The spotchecker will make one of the following three recommendations following each spotcheck:

1. That the work of the community committeeman be approved, and that his employment be continued. In this event, the community committeeman may continue checking.

2. That employment of the community committeeman be continued only after additional training. In this event, the spotchecker will indicate the particular phase of the community committeeman's work on which he needs further training. The county committee should then arrange for the necessary additional training, after which he may be employed for a period not to exceed 10 days before another spotcheck and rating by the spotchecker.

3. That the community committeeman's work is unsatisfactory and that his employment be discontinued. If this recommendation is made by the spotchecker, the employment of the community committeeman will be discontinued immediately.

SECTION II. FARMS ON WHICH PERFORMANCE SHOULD BE DETERMINED.

Performance should be determined and a complete report of performance filed on Form NER-622 for all farms enrolled in the 1942 Program, including all farms furnished conservation materials under the 1942 Program. A 1942 report of performance should also be prepared for all farms on which the use of all of the conservation material furnished under the 1941 or previous programs has not previously been reported.

In addition to the farms indicated above for which a report of performance should be prepared, a record should be obtained of the estimated 1942 acreage of tobacco, potatoes, wheat, and corn (in corn allotment counties only) on all other farms in the county. It is not necessary, however, to prepare a report of performance on Form NER-622 for such farms. This information could be readily obtained by the community committeeman and entered in columns provided for that purpose on a list of farms prepared for use of the community committeeman, showing the serial number and operator of farms which have been identified but which are not enrolled in the 1942 Program. If there are farms in the county which have not yet been identified, such farms should be identified by the community committeeman while checking performance for 1942 and acreage data turned into the county office on a list prepared by him, or on forms furnished him for that purpose, showing the estimated 1942 acreage of allotment crops, total cropland, fenced non-crop open pasture, commercial vegetables, and commercial orchards. The measuring of wheat acreage on farms subject to wheat marketing quotas will be done in accordance with instructions previously issued.

SECTION III. PREPARATION FOR PERFORMANCE WORK.

A. Record of performance Activity.

Prior to the time performance checking is started in the county, the serial number and operator of all farms in the county should be listed on Form NED-31, "County Office Record". The necessary entries should be made on this form before performance checking is started, showing which farms are enrolled in the 1942 Program. A record of the progress of performance work should then be kept on this form until the work is completed.

B. Materials for Use of Community Committeemen.

Before performance checking is started, the following materials should be provided for the use of community committeemen in checking performance.

1. Copy of NER-600, including all revisions.

2. Copy of NER-615 for the State.

3. Copy of NER-630.

4. List of sample descriptions illustrating the necessary information to be reported in connection with each soil-building practice.

5. Copy of NER-622 prepared in accordance with subsection C below for each farm for which a report of performance is to be prepared.

6. Blank copies of NER-622 and NER-623.

7. A map of each farm, insofar as available, showing the most recently determined acreages.

8. Necessary measuring equipment.

9. Blank copies of the 1942 application for payment, NER-620.

In addition, community committeemen in counties using aerial photographs should be furnished with:

10. A copy of Part IX, "Aerial Photography", of the Handbook for County Agricultural Conservation Associations.

11. Photographs on which farms to be checked are shown unless it is determined that the farm maps provide sufficient identification.

12. A suitable board, engineer's scale, suitable colored pencils, and other necessary items in connection with the use of aerial photographs.

Some person in the county office should be designated to be responsible for checking photographs in and out of the office in order to guard against loss of the photographs or use by unauthorized persons.

C. Preparation of Reports of Performance Forms.

Prior to the time performance checking is started in the county, a single copy of Form NER-622 should be prepared in the county office for each farm enrolled in the 1942 Program and for other farms having unused conservation materials furnished under a previous program. Reports of performance prepared for farms not enrolled should be clearly labeled to that effect. The following entries should be made on Forms NER-622 in the county office before performance is checked:

1. Enter in the upper right-hand corner the farm serial number and where applicable the appropriate photograph number.

2. Enter in Section I the names and addresses of persons interested in the farm as landlord or tenant insofar as this information is available.

3. Enter in Section III all available information concerning the location and description of the farm as constituted in 1942.

4. Make the following entries in Section V, "Conservation Materials Furnished":

Enter in Column A of Section V the kind of material furnished such as "20% super", "Gr. lime", etc. Enter in Column B the quantity of any material furnished under a previous program and carried over for use under the 1942 Program. Enter in Column C the amount of each kind of material furnished for use on the farm under the 1942 Program. Enter in Column D the sum of the entries in Columns B and C for each kind of material listed.

While the rate of deduction and the amount of total deduction may or may not at the option of the county committee be entered in Columns E and F, respectively, it is suggested that this information be entered at the same time other information is entered on the report of performance in order that it may be available for use by the community committeeman and for later use in preparing the application for payment or in determining whether there is payment due.

5. There should be entered in Section X of Form NER-622 on lines 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18 in Column C the total acreage of cropland, commercial orchard, fenced open non-crop pasture, woodland, other land, and total land in farm. This information should be entered for all farms for which it is available. Other entries in Section X should be made by the community committeeman or in the county office after performance has been checked.

6. The following entries should be made in Section XI of NER-622:

Program Yields (Column B). The 1942 Program yield determined for the farm should be entered in Column B for each crop for which an allotment is determined.

Allotments (Column C). Enter on line 1 of Column C for allotment farms only the minimum acreage of erosion resisting crops determined by multiplying the total cropland on the farm by 25 percent.

Enter on line 2 of Column C the 1942 corn allotment for all farms for which a corn allotment has been determined, and also enter for all corn allotment farms on line 2 in Column A 130 percent of the corn allotment.

Enter on line 3 in Column C the 1942 tobacco allotment determined for the farm. If a permitted acreage, rather than an allotment, has been determined for the farm, enter the permitted acreage preceded by the letter "P" on line 3 in Column C.

Enter on line 4 in Column C the 1942 potato allotment for the farm, and on line 4 in Column A 110 percent of the potato allotment. If the farm is one on which potatoes were not harvested in any one of the three years 1939 to 1941 and operated by a person who did not harvest potatoes on any farm during such period, the allotment should be preceded by the letters "NF" (for new farm).

Enter on line 5 in Column C the 1942 wheat acreage allotment for each farm for which a wheat allotment has been determined, except that in the case of farms which, upon the request of the operator, have been classified by the county committee as non-allotment farms the 1942 wheat acreage allotment should be entered on line 6 of Column C rather than on line 5. If a permitted acreage of wheat, rather than an allotment, has been determined for the farm, the permitted acreage preceded by the letter "P" should be entered on line 5 in Column C. For farms with wheat allotments shown on line 5 of Column C of 15 acres or less, it is also suggested that a figure equal to 110 percent of such allotment be entered in Column A on line 5 for future reference of the community committeeman and the county office.

The sum of the corn, tobacco, potato and wheat allotments (omitting permitted acreages and potato allotments for new farms) should then be obtained and entered on line 7.

The 1942 planted acreage of wheat should be entered on line 5, Column D, for all farms on which the 1942 planted acreage of wheat has been determined prior to the time the report of performance is prepared.

Soil-Building Allowance. Enter on lines 9 to 14 in Columns A and B the acreage of cropland, pasture, commercial orchards, and commercial vegetables as used in computing the soil-building allowance for the farm, and in Column D the component parts and the total amount of the soil-building allowance. In determining the acres of cropland for payment to be shown on line 10 in Column B deduct from total cropland the entry on line 7 of Column C.

SECTION IV. COUNTY OFFICE PROCEDURE FOR COMPLETING REPORTS OF PERFORMANCE.

A. Review of Data Reported by Community Committeeman. As reports of performance are returned to the county office, all entries will be reviewed by the county office for completeness and accuracy. In counties using aerial photographs the necessary determinations will be made in the county office of acreages identified on the photograph or farm map by the community committeeman. Entries on the report of performance which are not clear, complete, and accurate should be noted and called to the attention of the community committeeman who submitted the report. Where necessary, the report of performance should be returned to the community committeeman with sufficient instruction to enable him to explain, complete, or correct questionable or incorrect entries. Errors by the community committeeman in the computation of acreages from field measurements may be corrected in the county office, but should in all cases be called to the attention of the community committeeman. Such corrections should be made, not by erasing incorrect entries and substituting correct entries therefor, but by drawing a line through the original incorrect entry (leaving it legible) and placing the correct entry above or beside the original entry. Such corrections should be initialed by the person making them.

B. Fractions of acres and units of practices shall be expressed to the nearest tenth of an acre or unit, and fractions in hundredths amounting to 5 or less shall be dropped, while those amounting to more than 5 hundredths shall be considered as a whole tenth. For example: 6.12 would be 6.1; 6.15 would be 6.1; while 6.16 would become 6.2.

C. Procedure for County Office for Completing NER-622.

1. "Section I, Persons Interested in This Farm". The names and addresses of persons reported in this section as interested in the farm and information as to whether the person is landlord or tenant should be checked to determine that such entries are legible and complete.

2. "Section II, Division of Payment". Determine that the sum of the percentage shares shown in each column equals 100.

3. "Section III, Location and Description of Farm". Make sure that the land covered by the report of performance is adequately described and that any other land constituting a part of the farm covered by another report of performance is adequately described and identified.

4. "Section IV, Other Farms in Which Persons Shown in Section I Have an Interest". A record should be maintained in the county office of

all persons who are reported in Column B as having an interest in two or more farms in the county and of all persons reported in Columns C and D as having an interest in one or more farms in other counties or other States. Such record may be kept in the regular card index file, on Form NED-31, or in a separate file of persons interested in more than one farm. Arrangement shall be made to obtain reports of performance on all farms in the county in which a person has an interest, if such person files an application for payment or has been furnished conservation materials for one of such farms.

Information concerning other farms in other counties in the State or in other States shall be kept readily available for release to the State Committee upon request, and a recommendation should be made to the State Committee that performance be checked on such farms if the county committee has reason to believe that a person's interest in such other farms is such as to affect his payment on one or more farms in the county.

5. "Section V, Conservation Materials Furnished". Verify the entries made by the community committeeman in Column G, as to the total amount of each kind of material shown in Section X of NER-622 to have been applied. Enter in Column H the amount of each kind of material which is shown in Section X of NER-622 to have been used in an approved manner. Then make the following determinations with respect to the entries in this section:

a. Column G. Total Amount Applied. Determine whether the total amount applied is the same as the total amount furnished as shown in Column D. If the amount of material recorded in Column G as having been applied is greater than the amount shown in Column D to have been furnished, a further check should be made to determine which figure is incorrect. If the amount shown in Column G is less than that shown in Column D, examine Section IX for an explanation of the use made by the farmer of the materials furnished but which have not been applied. If all of the material furnished has not been accounted for, return the report to the community committeeman with the request that this information be obtained.

b. Column H. Applied for Credit. Determine whether the amount of each kind of material applied for credit as shown in Column H is the same as the amount furnished as shown in Column D. If the amount of material shown in Column H as having been applied for credit is greater than the amount shown in Column D as having been furnished, a further check should be made to determine which figure is incorrect. If the amount shown in Column H as having been applied for credit is less than that shown in Column D as having been furnished, subtract the entry in Column H from the entry in Column D and enter the difference with red pencil prominently in Column H beside the original entry. This red entry represents the amount of material in connection with which a determination by the county committee is required as to whether such material is subject to a single or a double deduction.

6. "Section VI, Record of Materials Purchased". Entries in this section will be checked in accordance with instructions issued by the State office.

7. "Section VII, Yield Data". The entries in this section should be checked only to determine whether the production of wheat has been entered for all farms on which wheat is grown in 1942. If wheat production has not been shown a record should be made to that effect and arrangements made to obtain the information at a later date.

8. "Section VIII, Certifications by Farm Operator and Community Committeeman". Check the entries in this section to make sure that the appropriate dates and signatures have been properly recorded.

9. "Section X, 1942 Use of Land and Soil-Building Practices Carried Out".

a. Cropland Use and Acreage Data. The community committeeman will have entered in Columns A and B of this section the field letters and crops grown on land used for allotment crops or on which soil-building practices have been carried out. All acreages to be reported on an estimated basis in accordance with Bulletin NER-630, Section II, should also have been entered by the community committeeman in Column C.

In counties not using aerial photographs acreages to be reported on a measured basis should also have been entered by the community committeeman in Column D. Such entries should be checked and verified in the county office from a record of measurements and computations turned in by the community committeeman with the report of performance.

In counties using aerial photographs measured acreages, if any, entered in Column D by the community committeeman should also be verified in the county office. Otherwise, measured acreage required for crops and land uses should be determined and entered in Column D in the county office on the basis of measurements, field notes, and boundaries of crops shown on the photograph or farm map by the community committeeman.

All measured acreage figues in Column D should in all cases be carefully checked in the county office irrespective of whether the entires are made by the community committeeman or in the county office. A check in the county office should be made to make sure that measured acreages are determined and entered for all crops for which measurements are required in Section II of NER-630.

Acreages of potatoes and tobacco should be reported on a harvested basis, corn (in corn allotment counties only) on a planted basis, and wheat on both a planted and a harvested basis.

Since acreage is required in this Section X only for land used for an allotment crop or on which soil-building practices are carried out, the entries in Columns C and D will not necessarily add up to the total cropland figure shown on line 12. However, the total of the entries in Columns C and D should not exceed the entry on line 12 unless some of the crops listed in Column B are interplanted in commercial orchards or there is double

cropping of two or more allotment crops on the same land.

Any changes indicated by the community committeeman in the entries on lines 12 to 18 should be verified and checked by the county office from notes or farm maps turned in by him in explanation of the change.

b. Soil-Building Practices.

Column G. Description of practice and material used. The county office should check carefully the description of each soil-building practice listed by the community committeeman in Column G to determine that the description provides sufficient information from which to compute the credit earned for each such practice.

Column H. Acres. The county office should check and verify from the farm map and field notes turned in by the community committeeman all of the acreages entered by him in Column H to determine if the required measurements have been made and if the acreages computed from such measurements are correct. In counties using aerial photographs, and where the acreage on which soil-building practices carried out have been identified by the community committeeman on the aerial photograph or farm map, the acreage will be determined in the county office and entered in Column H. Be sure that measured acreages are reported where required in Section II of bulletin NER-630.

Column I. Units Earned. The number of units earned for each soil-building practice carried out should be determined and entered in the county office. The term "units", as referred to in this connection, means that amount of each soil-building practice for which a specific monetary value is established in the State practice bulletin, NER-615. For example, if seeding practices in NER-615 provide payment of a specific amount per acre, one unit should be recorded in Column I for each acre of the practice carried out. If the practice of constructing diversion ditches provides for a specific amount of payment for each 100 linear feet, one unit should be recorded in Column I for each 100 linear feet of diversion ditch constructed. If NER-615 provides a specific payment for each 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, one unit should be shown in Column I for each 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate applied in accordance with the specifications of the practice. One unit of credit should in all cases be shown in Column I for the use of each ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent in other liming material.

In computing credit for practices in connection with which a minimum application of materials per acre is required a 10 percent tolerance is permitted; that is, where payment is based on the amount of material applied (as in the case of lime and superphosphate) credit may be allowed for material applied, if the amount applied per acre is within 10 percent of the minimum requirement per acre. Where payment is based on the number of acres to which the material is applied (as in the case of seeding alfalfa) credit may be allowed for the number of acres treated if the amount of material applied is within 10 percent

of the minimum requirement per acre.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor or materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, no credit for such practice will be allowed. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor or materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, one-half of the credit otherwise earned will be allowed.

In making determinations as to the amount of credit to be allowed in such cases, the units of any particular practice carried out, the cost of which is paid in whole or part by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Agency by furnishing labor or materials, should be lumped together in determining whether the practice is eligible for one-half credit or for no credit. All other units of the same practice carried out on the farm, without the assistance of a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, should be figured as a separate group and be considered eligible for full payment.

In connection with practices requiring prior approval of the county committee before being carried out, credit should not be given for the practice unless there is evidence in the county office that the required prior approval was given.

10. "Section XI, Summary of Land Use, Practices, and Payment". This section is for the purpose of recording totals for the farm of the acreages of allotment crops and acreages on which soil-building practices are carried out. This section properly prepared will provide most of the essential data needed in preparing applications for payment. Space is also provided in this section for computing the payment in cases where this is necessary in order to determine whether there is a payment due for which an application should be prepared.

a. Summary of Soil-Building Practices. A summary of soil-building practices carried out on the farm may be made by entering in Column H the practice number and in Column I the total number of units of each practice shown in Section X to have been carried out. In cases where it is apparent that there is a payment due for which an application should be prepared, or that an application for payment is required, no further computations should be made in connection with the summary of soil-building practices. However, in cases where it is necessary to compute the payment, the rate per unit for each soil-building practice carried out should be entered in Column J opposite the total units of each practice as shown in Column I. The total number of units should then be multiplied by the rate to obtain the amount earned by each practice, such amount to be shown in dollars and cents in Column K. Column K should then be added to obtain, for entry on line 12, the total amount earned by all soil-building practices carried out.

b. Column B. Program Yield. The program yields as determined for the farm and previously entered in this column should again be verified to determine that they represent the finally approved yields for the farm and that a program yield is shown for all crops for which an allotment has been determined or for which a deduction has been incurred for excess acreage.

c. Column C. Allotment. All entries in this column should again be verified to determine that the minimum acreage of erosion resisting crops and all acreage allotments as finally determined for the farm are entered and that such entries are correct. In the case of farms for which a corn or wheat allotment of 15 acres or less is shown on line 2 or 5 and on which the 1942 acreage planted to wheat or corn is determined to be in excess of 110 percent of the allotment, thus classifying the farm as a non-allotment farm, the allotment on line 2 or 5 should be circled. The sum of the acreage allotments for the farm, as shown on line 7 of Column C, should then be reduced by the number of acres in such circled allotments.

d. Column D. 1942 Acreage.

Line 1. Erosion Resisting Crops. The acreage of erosion resisting crops or an "O.K." indicating that the minimum requirement has been met will, in most cases, have been entered by the community committeeman. However, if such acreage has been identified on the aerial photograph or farm map for measurement in the county office, or has been entered by the community committeeman in the space above Section XI, the entry on line 1 should be made in the county office.

Line 2. Corn (in corn allotment counties only). Enter on this line as a total for the farm the "acreage planted to corn" as defined in bulletin NER-600.

Line 3. Tobacco. Enter here the total acreage of tobacco harvested on the farm in 1942.

Line 4. Potatoes. Enter on this line the 1942 "acreage of potatoes harvested" as defined in bulletin NER-600.

Line 5. Wheat Planted. Enter on this line for all farms the total "acreage planted to wheat" on the farm as defined in bulletin NER-600. In cases where this entry was made at the time of preparing the report of performance, based on a previous measurement of the 1942 acreage planted to wheat, no further revision of the figure should be made unless the report of community committeeman indicates that the acreage previously shown is incorrect.

Line 6. Wheat Harvested. There should be shown on this line the 1942 acreage of wheat actually harvested on the farm for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, unless it is apparent from the report of performance that the acreage harvested is the same as the acreage planted to wheat and shown on line 5. In this event, no entry should be made on line 6.

e. Lines 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Soil-Building Allowance. The acreage figures used in computing the soil-building allowance and previously entered in Columns A and B should again be verified to determine that they are the proper acreages for the farm being operated in 1942. In case the report of performance as turned in by the community committeeman shows that the farming unit operated in 1942 is not the same as that for which the soil-building allowance was originally computed, the appropriate revision should be made in the soil-building allowance and in the cropland, pasture, commercial orchard acreage, or commercial vegetable figures from which the soil-building allowance is computed. However, the soil-building allowance for 1942 should not be changed by reason of reclassifying, in 1942, the land in the farm, or by reason of a difference in measurement in 1942 as compared with 1941 of the same land. In the case of farms participating in the program in 1942 for the first time, and on which no previous determination of acreage has been made by the county committee, the soil-building allowance for 1942 should be revised in accordance with the cropland, pasture, orchard and 1940 commercial vegetable figures determined by the community committeeman in 1942.

In cases where it is necessary to compute the payment for the farm in order to determine whether an application for payment should be prepared, the soil-building allowance as shown on the report of performance should be revised to include an allowance for the acreage of cropland in corn and wheat allotments of 15 acres or less if after performance is determined such farms automatically become non-allotment farms by virtue of planting in excess of 110 percent of the allotment.

If it is apparent from the summary of the report of performance made in the manner outlined above that there has been a payment earned for which an application for payment should be prepared, or that an application for payment will be required, no additional entries should be made in Section XI of the report of performance, except that a check mark should be entered conspicuously in the box labeled "Application" in the lower right-hand corner of Section XI. However, if it is necessary to compute the payment earned in order to determine whether or not there is payment due for which an application should be prepared, the following additional entries should be made in Section XI.

f. Column E. Acreage for Payment. This column is for the purpose of entering the acreage of allotment crops on which payment is computed in cases where the 1942 acreage of the crop is less than 80 percent of the acreage allotment and there is no evidence that failure to have 80 percent of the allotment was due to flood or drought, or in the case of

tobacco to hail or plant-bed disease. In such cases an acreage equal to 125 percent of the 1942 acreage should be entered in Column E. If for any farm it is necessary to enter in Column E 125 percent of the 1942 acreage as the acreage for payment rather than the allotment, the acreage for payment of all other allotment crops should be entered in Column E. Where such entries are made, thus reducing the total acreage on which allotment payments are computed, the soil-building allowance should be revised by substituting the total of the entries in Column E for the total of the acreage allotments in arriving at the acreage of cropland for payment as shown on line 10 of Column B for purposes of computing the soil-building allowance.

g. Column G. Payment. In arriving at the amount of allotment payments, the per acre rates of payment for each allotment should be entered in Column F and multiplied either by the allotment as shown in Column C or the acreage for payment as shown in Column E, as the case may be, and the amount of the payment entered in Column G. The sum of the entries in Column G should then be entered on line 6 of Column G as the total allotment payment, except that if a deduction has been incurred for failure to meet the minimum acreage requirement of erosion resisting crops, the total allotment payment shown on line 6 of Column G should be reduced by the amount of such deduction.

There should then be entered on line 7 of Column G as the soil-building payment earned the smaller of (1) the total amount earned by soil-building practices as shown on line 12 of Column K, or (2) the sum of the soil-building allowance as shown on line 14 of Column D plus the amount earned by planting forest trees up to but not in excess of $15.

The sum of the allotment payment on line 6 and the soil-building payment on line 7 may then be added and shown on line 8 as the total earned payment. If there has been a deduction incurred for excess acreage of allotment crops, such deduction should be entered on line 9 and subtracted from the total earned payment on line 8, leaving the net payment on line 10. The amount of the small payment increase should then be entered on line 11 and added to the net payment on line 10 to obtain the total net payment on line 12.

The deduction for conservation materials furnished should then be entered on line 13 of Column G and subtracted from the total payment in order to determine the balance of payment due. The balance of payment, if any, should be shown on line 14.

If the balance of payment as shown on line 14 in Column G determined in the manner outlined above is $1 or more, or if there is no balance of payment shown on line 14 of Column G and a deduction has been incurred for excess acreage of allotment crops, or for failure to meet the minimum requirement of erosion resisting crops, and conservation materials have been furnished, a check mark should be entered conspicuously in the box labeled "Application". Otherwise, a check mark should be entered in the box labeled "No Application".

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division

NER-630

Issued March 28, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Northeast Division

COUNTY PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINATION AND REPORT OF PERFORMANCE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN

C O N T E N T S

SECTION I. GENERAL

In checking performance on a farm, the community committeeman should inspect each farm sufficiently to determine for himself the 1942 acreage of allotment crops and the soil-building practices carried out, including the use made of all conservation material furnished.

The assistance of the 1942 operator or his designated representative should be obtained in making the determination of performance on the farm. Only upon specific instruction by the county committee should the community committeeman proceed in the determination of performance on a farm without the knowledge and consent of the owner or operator. In case the owner or operator objects to the proposed determination of performance on the farm, a note to that effect, signed and dated by the community committeeman, should be made on the report of performance form and turned in to the county office pending further instructions by the county committee.

Where aerial photographs are used the community committeeman should, insofar as practicable, check performance on all of the farms shown on one photograph before working on other photographs in order that the photograph may be returned to the county office promptly, thus avoiding delay in the work of planimeter operators and computers in completing reports of performance in the county office.

SECTION II. ACREAGES TO BE MEASURED OR ESTIMATED

Crops and land uses, including the acreage of soil-building practices, will be measured or estimated by the community committeeman in accordance with the following outline.

Measured, as referred to herein, means making actual field measurements by any reasonably exact and accepted method, such as with a tape, chain, or measuring wheel. Where aerial photographs are used, such measurements are required only to the extent necessary to permit an accurate determination of acreage from the photograph in the county office. No new 1942 measurements should be made in any case where a record is available of an accurate measurement previously made.

Estimate means a careful estimate arrived at by pacing, counting rows, fence posts, telephone poles, etc., or by comparison with other areas the exact acreage of which is known.

A measurement is required in all cases where the farmer and the community committeeman do not agree on an acreage as estimated.

A. Allotment Crops

1. Tobacco. Measure all harvested acreage of tobacco.

2. Potatoes. Measure all harvested acreage of potatoes, except on non-allotment farms where the acreage as estimated is obviously less than 3 acres, or in cases where it is obvious that the acreage as estimated is more than 80 percent and less than 110 percent of the potato allotment.

3. Wheat

Farms with Wheat Crop Insurance. Measure the planted acreage in all cases. Estimate the harvested acreage.

Wheat Allotment Farms with Wheat Allotments of More Than 15 Acres. Measure the planted acreage in all cases. Estimate the harvested acreage.

Farms with Wheat Allotments of 15 Acres or Less. Measure the planted acreage unless such acreage, as estimated, is obviously more than 110 percent of the wheat allotment. If the planted acreage is more than 110 percent of the allotment, measure the harvested acreage unless the harvested acreage, as estimated, is obviously less than 15 acres.

4. Corn (in corn allotment counties only). Measure the planted acreage except that an estimate may be made if the acreage, as estimated, is obviously more than 110 percent of the allotment and obviously less than 15 acres, or 130 percent of the corn allotment, whichever is larger.

B. Acreage of Erosion Resisting Crops (on allotment farms only).

The acreage of erosion resisting crops will be measured on all allotment farms except that this acreage may be estimated if obviously more than 25 percent of the cropland on the farm.

C. Commercial Vegetables.

Estimate the total acreage of commercial vegetables on each farm.

D. Cropland, Non-Crop Open Pasture, and Commercial Orchards.

A new determination of the total acreages of cropland, non-crop open pasture and commercial orchards should be made in 1942 only for farms where there has been an actual change in such acreages since the previous determination, or where it is clear that such acreages as previously determined are not correct. Any such changes should be explained on the report of performance, and the land involved should be identified on the photograph for measurement in counties using aerial photographs, and identified on the farm map and estimated in counties not using aerial photographs.

On farms where the acreages of cropland, non-crop open pasture, and commercial orchards have not previously been determined and accepted, such acreages should in 1942 be identified on the photograph for measurement in counties using aerial photographs, and estimated in counties not using aerial photographs.

E. Soil-Building Practices.

The acreage of any soil-building practice may be reported on an estimated basis if it is clearly evident that sufficient practices have been carried out to earn more than the soil-building allowance for the farm.

Otherwise, the following soil-building practices should be reported on a measured basis:

1. Diversion ditches
2. Terracing
3. Rip rap
4. Establishing sod waterways
5. Planting forest trees and protective shrubs
6. Apple trees removed (acreage from which trees are removed may be estimated)
7. Practices on which payment is based on the number of acres carried out and the rate of payment is more than $1.50 per acre.

The acreages on which all other soil-building practices are carried out may be reported on an estimated basis except:

1. Where a measured acreage, previously obtained or otherwise required, is available; or

2. Where, on the basis of estimated acreage, there is question as to whether the minimum requirements of the practice, as to quantity of seed or other material, have been met.

However, for practices for which payment is based on the amount of material (lime, superphosphate or seed) applied, a determination should be made of the amount applied from available evidence, such as sales slips and records of conservation material furnished, and that such material has been applied in accordance with approved soil-building practices.

SECTION III. PREPARATION OF REPORT OF PERFORMANCE

A. Entries on NER-622

1. Persons interested in this farm (Section I). The community committeeman will verify the entries made in this section by the county office and will make the necessary additions or corrections. This section, when completed by the community committeeman, should carry a record of the names and addresses of all persons interested in the farm and whether they are interested as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper.

2. Division of payment (Section II) Enter in Column (A) a percentage figure representing each person's contribution to the soil-building practices carried out on the farm. Enter in Columns (B), (C), and (D), opposite each person's name, the percentage share of the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the potato, tobacco, and wheat grown on the farm in 1942 to which each such person is entitled as of the time of harvest. In corn allotment counties, add another column and show the same information for corn. The sum of all percentage figures in each column must equal 100.

3. Location and description of farm (Section III). The community committeeman will check entries already made in this section by the

county office and will make such additional entries or corrections as may be necessary to constitute a complete record and description of all land included in the farm in 1942. Be sure to make the necessary entries under item 2 to identify land operated in 1942 as a part of the farm unit but not covered by the description of the farm in item 1 of this section.

4. Other farms in which persons shown in Section I have an interest (Section IV): Column (A). (Names of persons shown in Section I) Enter the names of persons whose names appear in Section I, Column (A) above, who are entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops, for which payment or deduction may be computed, produced on any other farm, or who contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on any other farm.

Column (B). (In this county). Enter the farm serial number if available, and the name of the operator or owner of each other farm in the county on which any person shown in Section I is entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops for which payment or deduction may be computed, or on which such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices. (In this connection the community committeeman should make it clear to the operator that if he files an application for payment or has been furnished conservation materials for one farm in the county, he must also file application for every other farm in the county on which he is entitled to a share in the proceeds of the crops for which payment or deduction may be computed.)

Column (C). (In other counties). Enter the names of other counties within this same State in which are located other farms on which any person whose name appears in Section I, Column (A), is entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops for which payment or deduction may be computed or on which such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices.

Column (D). (In other States). Enter the names of other counties and States in which are located other farms on which any person whose name is shown in Section I, Column (A), is entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops for which payment or deduction may be computed or on which such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices.

5. Conservation materials furnished (Section V). Entries in Columns (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) will have been made by the county office before the NER-622 for the farm is turned over to the community committeeman. Such entries, however, should be verified by the community committeeman at the time performance is determined.

Columns (G) and (H). Unless otherwise directed by the county committee, the community committeeman will summarize from information shown in Section X and enter in Column (G) the total amount of each kind of material applied. If the total amount recorded in Section X as having been applied is more than the amount shown in Column (D) to have been furnished, make a further check to determine which amount is incorrect. If the total amount applied is less than the amount shown in Column (D) to have been furnished, the community committeeman should make a notation in Section IX explaining the failure of the farmer to apply all of the material furnished. No entries should be made by the community committeeman in Column (H).

6. Record of materials purchased (Section VI). Entries will be made in this section in accordance with instructions issued by the State office.

7. Yield data (Section VII). The total production of the 1942 crop of wheat should be shown in this section for all farms on which wheat has been threshed at the time performance is checked. Production data for other crops listed in this section should not be reported. The production figure for wheat should, as far as possible, be based on some actual record kept by the farmer, such as thresher's receipts, sales receipts, book records, etc. Where no such records are available, the figure should be the farmer's estimate and labeled as an estimate. If wheat was grown on the farm in 1942 but has not been threshed at the time performance is checked this fact should be indicated on the report of performance and arrangements made with the county office for reporting the production of wheat at a later date.

8. Certifications (Section VIII). After the community committeeman has completed all other sections of the report of performance, he shall either read to, or have the farm operator or his designated representative read, the certification. The operator or his representative should date and sign the certification in the space provided.

The community committeeman will then complete his certification in Section VIII by dating and affixing his signature in the space provided.

9. Remarks (Section IX). This section may be used to report any significant information not otherwise provided for in the report of performance, such as:

(a) A report that certain fields should be re-inspected after additional practices have been completed that would affect the payment for the farm in 1942; or that changes will be made in crops planted or land use that would affect performance on the farm for 1942.

(b) Evidence that failure to have a 1942 acreage equal to 80 percent of any allotment crop was due to flood, or drought, or in the case of tobacco to hail or plant-bed disease.

(c) A report as to whether any changes were made in cropping operations, leasing agreements, or any other scheme or device is being employed by any person, the effect of which is to deprive another of payment to which he normally would be entitled. Any such changes should be noted and fully explained.

(d) A notation as to any practice, scheme, or device adopted by any person sharing in the payment for the farm which may be determined to offset in whole or in part other performance rendered under the Program.

10. 1942 Use of Land and Soil-Building Practices Carried Out (Section X). In the event of insufficient space in Section X for entering the necessary data for a farm, a copy of Form NER-623, "Report of Performance Continuation Sheet", should be used and turned in as a part of the report of performance for the farm. A record should be made in this section by the community committeeman of all cropland on which any crop is grown for which allotments are determined under the 1942 program, or on which any soil-building practice is carried out. No field by field record should be made of cropland other than fields on which some allotment crop is grown or on which some soil-building practice is carried out.

(a) Field Letter. Column (A). There should be entered in this column on lines 1 to 10, inclusive, the field letter (A, B, C, or A-1, A-2, A-3, etc.) identifying the land devoted to the use indicated in Column (B). Field letters shown in this column should conform with those shown on the farm map or aerial photograph.

(b) Use of Land. Column (B). Report in this column, field by field, all wheat, potatoes, tobacco, and corn (in corn allotment counties) on the farm in 1942. Land on which potatoes are harvested, as defined in bulletin NER-600, should be shown as used for potatoes. Land on which tobacco is harvested should be shown as used for tobacco. Land on which corn (in commercial corn counties) is planted should be shown as used for corn. Land on which wheat is either planted or harvested should be shown as used for wheat.

If it is determined for any field that the harvested acreage of wheat is not the same as the planted acreage, a double entry (one above the other) should be made for wheat showing "(p.)" for planted after one entry, and "(h.)" for harvested after the other entry as follows: "Wheat--(p.)" and "Wheat--(h.)". If it is determined that the harvested acreage is the same as the planted acreage only one entry should be made for wheat and no indication is required as to "planted" or "harvested".

If allotment crops are interplanted in commercial orchards, the name of the crop followed by the notation "Int." should be entered in Column (B).

In all cases where two or more crops are grown, one following the other on the same land, each such crop should be shown in Column (B). If an allotment crop is followed on the same land by one or more different allotment crops, each crop should be listed separately in

Column (B) and the acreage determined for each crop. If an allotment crop is followed or preceded on the same land by one or more non-allotment crops, separate entries for each crop should not be made. In this event, the description of the use of land in Column (B) for the field involved should indicate all of the crops grown on the field but acreage should be determined and shown only for the allotment crop.

In addition to land on which allotment crops are grown, the use of land, including a description of crops grown, should be shown in Column (B) for all land on which soil-building practices are carried out.

(c) Acreage. Columns (C) and (D). The acreage figures entered in Columns (C) and (D) should be the acreage of crops listed in Column (B) rather than total field acreages in the cases where the crop does not cover the entire field. The estimated acreage of each crop for which an estimate is permitted, according to Section II of this bulletin, shall be determined by the community committeeman and entered in Column (C). The acreage of each crop for which a measurement is required, in accordance with Section II of this bulletin, shall either be entered by the community committeeman or by the county office, depending upon whether the acreage of the crop is determined by the community committeeman or whether it is identified on the farm map or aerial photograph for a later determination in the county office.

(d) Commercial Vegetables. The 1942 acreage of commercial vegetables, as defined in bulletin NER-600, will be estimated by the community committeeman and shown as a single figure on line 11 of Column (C).

(e) Soil-Building Practices. Columns (E), (F), (G), (H), and (I) of Section X are for reporting information in connection with soil-building practices carried out on the farm. There should be entered in Column (E) the practice number, as contained in the State practice bulletin NER-615, of each soil-building practice carried out. In cases where more than one practice is carried out on the same field, or if otherwise desirable, the letter designating the field on which the practice is carried out may be entered in Column (F). There should be entered in Column (G) a complete description of each soil-building practice carried out. The description of each practice should conform with instructions issued by the State office. Sufficient information should be shown in the description of all practices to permit the county and State offices to determine whether the practice was carried out in accordance with specifications for the practice as contained in NER-615 for the State.

In all cases where superphosphate is used in connection with legume seedings made with grain as a nurse crop, it should be clearly indicated either in Column (G) or in Column (B) whether the nurse crop was harvested for hay or for grain

Conservation material furnished for use under the 1942 program should be reported under the practice number designated for the use of such material in the State practice bulletin. However, conservation material furnished for use under previous program but carried over

and used in carrying out soil-building practices under the 1942 program should be identified as such but should be reported under the appropriate regular practice and not as conservation material.

With respect to practices the specifications of which require approval of the county committee before the practice is carried out, a special determination should be made by the community committeeman as to whether such practices have been carried out in the manner approved by the county committee. Credit should not be shown on the report of performance for such practices unless the required prior approval was given.

For those practices involving a determination of acreage, the number of acres on which the practice was carried out shall be determined by the community committeeman, either on an estimated or measured basis in accordance with Section II of this bulletin, and entered in Column (H), except that in counties where aerial photographs are used the community committeeman will, insofar as possible, identify on the aerial photograph or farm map the acreage of each practice required to be reported on a measured basis and the acreage will be entered later in the county office. No entries should be made by the community committeeman in Column (I).

(f) Materials furnished by State or Federal Agency. In cases where all or a part of the labor or materials used in carrying out any practice are furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, such practice will be listed in Section X of NER-622, and the community committeeman will indicate in Column (G) the amount of such labor or materials so furnished.

(g) Acreage of Erosion Resisting Crops. The required acreage of erosion resisting crops equal to 25 percent of the acreage of cropland on the farm will be entered in Section XI, Column (C), line 1 of the reports of performance by the county office before performance is checked for all farms for which an acreage allotment has been determined and shown in Section XI for potatoes, tobacco, wheat, or corn. The community committeemen shall determine whether the acreage of crops and land uses classified as erosion resisting in accordance with Bulletin NER-600 is sufficient to meet the required acreage of erosion resisting crops. If the acreage of erosion resisting crops on the farm is not obviously more than the requirement such acreage should be measured by the community committeeman and entered by him in Section XI, Column (D), line 1, or in the space immediately above Section XI. However, if the acreage of erosion resisting crops on the farm is obviously more than the requirement, this fact should be indicated by the community committeeman by entering "O.K." in the space for erosion resisting acreage on line 1 in Column (D) of Section XI.

SECTION IV. SIGNATURE ON APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

Unless otherwise specifically instructed by the county committee, the signatures of persons entitled to share in the payment for the farm will be obtained, at the time performance is checked, on a blank copy of the application for payment (Form NER-620), except in cases where persons who should sign the application are not available at the time performance is checked, or it is obvious that there can be no net payment computed for the farm.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Division